THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

FOCH'S SECOND BLOW

GERMANY SUFFERED "the most serious reverse of the war," admits the Berlin *Deutsche Zeitung*, when Marshal Foch, scarcely pausing after wiping out the Marne salient, drove a second blow, with even more staggering effect, against the German salient in Picardy. In this latest battle of the Somme, the same Pan-German organ further concedes, the British and French, without numerical superiority on the attacking front, succeeded in effecting a large-scale surprize attack which hurled the German forces back in disorder for many miles, inflicting heavy losses in casualties, prisoners, and munitions. As a result, says our own Chief of Staff, Gen. Peyton C. March, the foe is "on the run," and Marshal Foch is working on the sound principle "that when you get an enemy going you keep him going; never give him a chance to recuperate or think it over; keep hitting him." "We have the enemy guessing now, instead of guessing ourselves," adds General March, who warns us, however, against the overconfidence that makes for relaxation of effort. "It is no time to talk about the war being over; it is the time to hit hard," he admonishes. And in a statement before Congress he says that it is the purpose of this country to put 4,000,000 men in France. "We are only beginning," says Secretary of War Newton D. Baker; while Premier Lloyd George remarks with cautious optimism that "the end of the tunnel is nearer." At the same time Premier Clemenceau reports that Marshal Foch "looks twenty years younger" since his latest victory. And General Ludendorff, who informed the German people after his Marne defeat that "the enemy evaded us," but that "we are fully masters of the situation and shall remain so," seems somewhat at a loss to explain his reverse on the Somme.

While gloom settles over the German press, our own editorial observers find it difficult to temper their enthusiasm. "If the Allied victories on the Marne closed Germany's road to Paris, the victories in Picardy are opening the Allies' road to the Rhine," says the New York *Evening Mail*. "No doubt can exist that the great German offensive for a decision has collapsed utterly," affirms the Chicago *Evening Post*. "Paris and Amiens are safe, and forever," exclaims the Boston *Transcript*, which sees the armies of the Entente on the move and is convinced that "they will not be stopt by the old defensive devices." "Today the Germans find themselves defeated and retiring, or barely avoiding retirement, on three fields at once," notes the New York *Evening Sun*, which is convinced that the decisive defeat of the Germans on the Western Front is rapidly approaching. As this paper says:

"If Foch can reverse the situation in three weeks, driving the enemy with heavy loss from two fields, by the exertion of little or no numerical superiority, what can he do when he wields a three-to-two or even, if needed, a two-to-one superiority such as American reenforcements make possible? Here at last we hold all the elements of victory: the power, the method, and the directing intelligence."

The situation is summed up as follows by the Philadelphia *North American:*

"Of the three great German salients one has been completely eliminated, the second is in process of destruction, and the third has lost its menace by reason of the fact that it can not be extended unless German superiority is reestablished. . . . . .

"But the thing of overshadowing importance is that Marshal Foch has shown that he possesses a tremendous reserve power, and that he is able to retain the initiative so suddenly snatched from the foe on July 18. The whole character of the war of this year has been transformed. The burden which lay upon the Allies now lies upon the Germans. It is they who must fight or retreat at the will of their opponent, must rush reserves hither and thither to meet his hammer-blows."

The initiative that Foch has gained he will keep for the rest of the war, predicts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, while another observer remarks that "a defensive Germany is a defeated Germany." Or, as the New York *Tribune* puts it, "altho the Allies have not won the war, Germany has lost it."

In four weeks—from July 18 to August 14—Marshal Foch's drives against the Marne salient and in Picardy netted the Allies the following material gains, according to the correspondents: More than 70,000 German prisoners; 1,200 guns; more than 10,000 machine guns; enormous quantities of ammunition and other war-supplies; the recovery of about 1,800 square miles of territory lost since March 21. They also inflicted casualties unofficially estimated at 350,000. Thus, as an Associated Press dispatch from France remarks, "Marshal Foch's strategy and the masterly tactics of the generals commanding the armies and groups of armies under him have in four weeks wrested from the Germans what required four months for them to obtain at a cost estimated at from 700,000 to 1,000,000 men." Or to quote the New York *Evening Post:*

"The record of Allied achievements in less than four weeks is: (1) The initiative regained. (2) One-half of the territory lost in four months regained. (3) One-half of the prisoners lost in four months regained. (4) The menace to Paris and Amiens permanently removed. (5) The balance of numbers restored in favor of the Allies. (6) The revelation of a leader of the highest genius in the person of Foch."

"German power at its zenith has been smashed by opponents whose power stands not at noon, but at 9 or 10 o'clock. When 12 strikes next spring the German staff is well aware what will happen," remarks the New York *Globe*, which is convinced that "if the Allies can beat the Germans on the lines of the Marne and the Somme, they can beat them anywhere else." Confirmation of the wide-spread belief that Germany has passed the zenith of her man-power is supplied by a captured German secret order signed "Ludendorff," according to an Associated Press dispatch from the British front. This document, dated June 25, lays stress on the necessity of economizing men, and asserts that the two elements essential to the future conduct of

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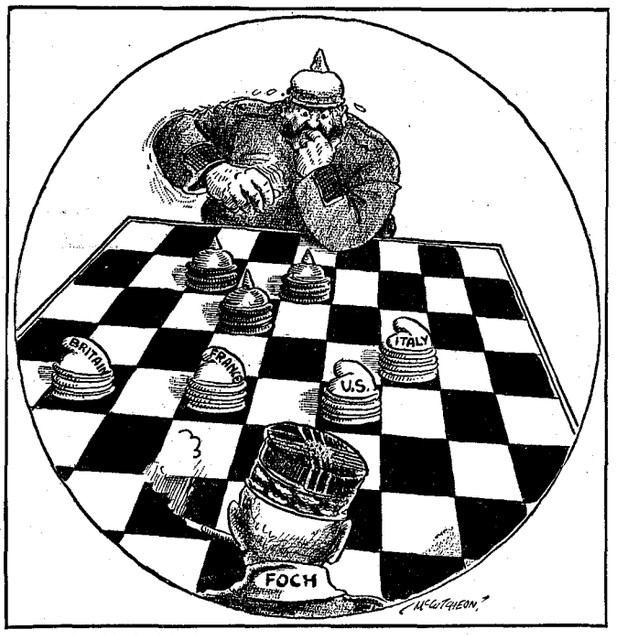
the war are to "maintain everywhere our fighting strength and the spirit of offensive." It says in part:

"It is absolutely essential that we should avoid our old fault of attacking in too dense formations, and we should reduce our casualties by every possible means. The necessity holds equally



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ONLY A MATTER OF TIME AND CAREFUL PLAYING.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

good for the defensive fronts. The divisions must do their utmost to reduce casualties to the absolute minimum by a distribution in depth and the creation of extended outpost zones."

But the Allies "have not yet the numerical superiority to win a great decision against the great German defensive power," a London dispatch warns us; and Mr. Frank H. Simonds, in the New York *Tribune*, prepares us for a determined German stand on the old Hindenburg line. "Such war of movement as was possible has come to an end," thinks Mr. Simonds, who, writing on August 15, calls attention to "a mournful familiarity about the present line from Arras to Ribécourt":

"Anglo-French armies are facing German armies on the lines on which both stood from October, 1914, to July, 1916. Between July 1, 1916, and the present date nearly two millions of casualties have been the price of Allied advance and German recoil, of German advance and Allied recoil, and finally of this new turn, which has brought a second German retirement. After nearly four years there is not, between the Scarpe and the Oise, a change of three miles anywhere in the opposing positions.

"But it is a source of enduring optimism to realize that within the distance of the twenty miles which separate the Hindenburg line from the present front all the consequences of the Russian collapse have been liquidated. And as a result of a gigantic effort to win the war by one campaign, Ludendorff has conquered only the Picardy desert which Hindenburg created, and is now facing the problem of whether he can maintain himself on lines that will leave him in possession of the desert, without military value, but useful to bolster up a weakening morale of the German people."

And in another article in the same journal he argues that in the first week the strategic profit of the Picardy offensive had already been largely harvested:

"The British and French are bound to push their success as far as it can be cheaply pushed, but the desert before them now has little or no immediate value and is decidedly not worth any great expense in men or munitions. Whether Ludendorff halts permanently on the old Somme line, the line of the upper Somme or the Hindenburg, he has lost all of the ground of any real value gained in his spring offensive.

"Foch struck primarily to abolish the German threat to Paris by the Oise route, to free the communications between Paris and the Channel, which pass through Amiens, and to eliminate the German wedge thrust between French and British armies as far west as the Avre and the Ancre. He has accomplished all of these things. He has in addition inflicted upon the Germans their worst defeat of the war and gathered the greatest Allied bag of prisoners and guns of any operation."

Apart from the tremendous advantage we have gained from a united command, what are the lessons of this Allied victory? asks Mr. H. Sidebotham, who is described as one of the foremost military critics of Europe. Answering his own question in a cable dispatch from London to the New York *Sun*, he says:

"The main tactical causes of our victory were the superiority of our air service and our small tanks. . . . . .

"We have converted our airplanes from strictly bombing machines, which produce mainly a moral effect, into a definite arm of the service, capable of producing results to decide the fortune of battle. . . . . .

"The other chief contributor to our victory was the tanks, the invention of which was characteristically British—a simple example of applied science."

A large share of credit for the victory is also allotted to the new type of tank by Major-General Sir Frederick B. Maurice, who says in a dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"The new tank is in every way a great advance upon its prototype, and it is quite clear from the reports we received that it not only had no difficulty in keeping pace with the infantry, but often left the foot-soldier far behind. Foch's great counter-attack owes much of its success to the skilful employment of tanks in large numbers, and now the tanks again have contributed largely to our success. . . . . .

"Recent experience has shown that with tanks a long bombardment is unnecessary, which in turn reintroduced surprize as a weapon of generalship and made it possible to penetrate the barrier successfully. Therefore, the opening phases of these last two battles are full of promise for the future."

The war's final strategy, in the opinion of the New York *Globe*, will be an Allied drive into Germany through Lorraine. In support of this view it argues as follows:

"Germany and France are coterminous from Luxemburg south to the Swiss frontier, and it happens that from Verdun

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JUST WAIT TILL HE REALLY CATCHES HIM.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

south the French are posted near to German territory and in Alsace stand upon it. This frontier consists of three distinct parts—first, in the north are what are called the heights of the Meuse, a range of hills to the east of the Meuse River which rise over against the almost level plain of the Woëvre. Verdun marks the northern limit of these hills, which extend south to

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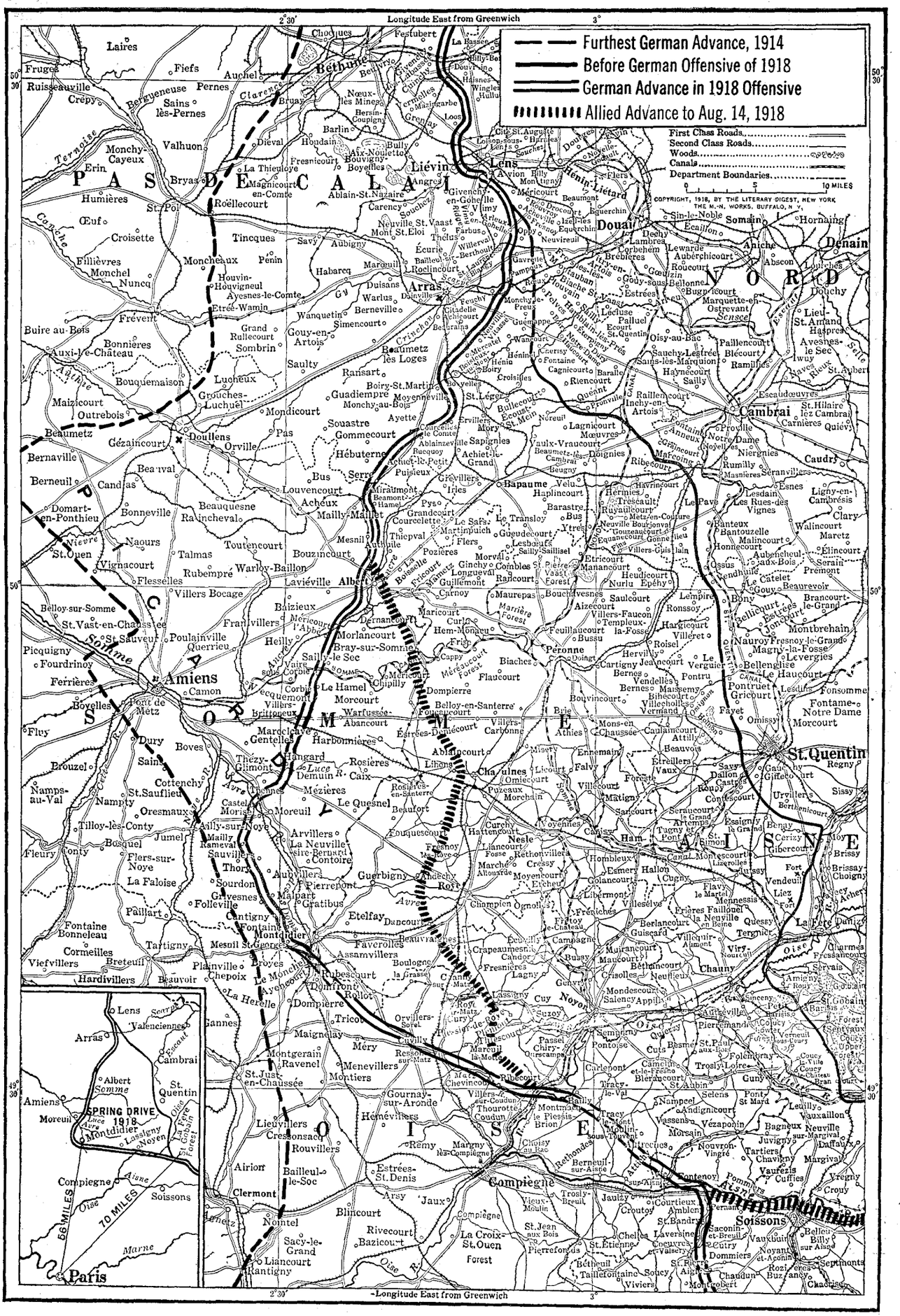

GOING BACK TO THE HINDENBURG LINE.

After the surprize attack of August 8, Field-Marshal Haig's army, supported by the French on the south, began to squeeze the Germans out of the Picardy salient much as they forced them out of the territory between the Marne and the Aisne. The Germans have retired nearly to their old 1916 position, and if they fall back to the line shown at the right they will again occupy the famous "Hindenburg" line.

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the sectors in front of Toul and Nancy. Then comes the Lorraine front of forty miles, with the terrane hilly but by no means impassable. Finally, to the south, following the national frontiers, are the Vosges Mountains, an insuperable barrier, except that the French possess in Belfort a door to upper Alsace.

"Now, an army concentrated on the Lorraine front possesses great advantages. Both of its flanks are protected as long as Verdun and the heights of the Meuse are held to the north and Belfort and the Vosges Mountains are held in the south. A push through south of Metz would flank that great German base and compel not only its abandonment, but also the railway-lines to northern France. Established in the valley of the Saar, the Allies would be in a position to pass the Rhine, or, proceeding west, to recover the Briey iron region and to threaten the great industrial region which is the heart of Germany. . . . . .

"A successful offensive through Lorraine would compel the immediate evacuation of France and almost all of Belgium. The Germans would not dare remain, for the lines of communication to the whole German front would be in danger.

"Many circumstances suggest the entry of Foch, when it occurs, will be made via the Lorraine portal, only partly closed by the Metz forts. At the outbreak of the war the first operation of the French staff was to dispatch, under Castelnau, an army into German Lorraine, supported by another coming under Pau from Belfort. The offensive came to grief, for unexpectedly Germany attacked France on her unprotected frontier by a passage through Belgium. But it is clear what was the French plan four years ago. With northwestern France protected as it now is from Lille to Soissons and on to the Argonne forest, the French staff seems likely to draw its original plan once more from its portfolio. Years have been occupied in perfecting its details.

"Another circumstance supports the surmise—namely, the fact that the great American base is in the neighborhood of Toul, to which a double line of railroad has been built from the port of American debarkation. The selection of distant Toul as the American base is highly significant, and also the extraordinary measures to supply it. . . . . .

"Another reason why Marshal Foch is likely to strike along the Lorraine front is that the fighting quickly would be on German territory. He would cease fighting over and across French territory, destroying cities and villages, making the region a shell-pitted waste. Moreover, Belgium would be saved from further devastation, and by one movement would be achieved that which it might take a succession of offensives to accomplish. To hasten peace is the universal desire of the Allies, and the place to make a speedy end is not in torn France or in shattered Belgium, but in the Rhine valley. . . . . .

"Finally, there is evidence the Germans understand the Lorraine menace. Why did they seek to deepen the already overdeep Marne salient? It is said, to take Reims and Châlons and to secure footing for an advance on Paris. That these elements contributed to a making of the fatal decision is, of course, reasonable. But it is also reasonable that the thought of geting far enough south to cut the American railway-line was with Ludendorff. If he had reached this, or forced the Franco-American armies to give up Verdun and the heights of the Meuse, a Lorraine offensive would have been practically impossible.

"If the theory outlined above is sound, Marshal Foch, after he has rectified the lines in Flanders, Picardy, and Champagne, and secured maneuvering space, may be expected to give over efforts to press the Germans back step by step."

The following tables, compiled by the New York *Tribune*, tell concisely to date the story of the seven 1918 offensives on the West Front:

THE FIVE GERMAN DRIVES

Scene of Drive	Date Launched	Initial Front in Miles	Miles Gained 1st Day	Miles in 2d Day	Maximum Advance	Date of Termination
Picardy	March 21	50	6	6	35	March 30
Ypres	April 9	30	4	2	10	April 15
Aisne	May 27	25	5	7	32	June 1
Oise	June 9	21	3	2	6	June 15
Marne	July 15	80	2	None	2	July 16

THE TWO ALLIED DRIVES

Marne	July 18	28	6	2	22	Aug. 5
Somme (Present Drive)	Aug. 8	20	8	4½	—	—

NEW FORCES IN RUSSIA

OUT OF THE CHAOS that was Russia the beginnings of a new nation are seen by our editors in recent events which have shaken the power of the Bolshevik Government, awakened alarm in Germany, and added to the growing feeling of confidence in the capitals of the Allied nations. Russia, they say, is not dead. She has only been sleeping, and, if not now awakening, is at last moving restlessly in that almost fatal sleep into which she had been lulled by Prussian promises of peace and alluring prophecies of an economic and political millennium. Siberia is awakening, notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and "the great northern section is arousing itself." "On the ruins of Bolshevism" the New York *Tribune* sees a new Russia arising. And this new Russia "which is being born in the northern steppes is," it continues, "a thing of sanity, not of disordered imagination," "a true realization of the hopes of the revolution." Likewise, the Boston *Transcript* now sees "light in Russia." Most rapidly, as the Brooklyn *Citizen* notes, is the Russian situation developing. As the Allies occupy Vladivostok and the ports of northern Russia, the Germans move their embassy from Moscow to Pskof, 400 miles nearer the Spree. Assassination and agrarian upheavals are becoming the rule where German bayonets hold sway in eastern Russia, and call for more bayonets, which can ill be spared. While, as the Brooklyn paper notes, "in parts of Russia unoccupied by the Germans the Bolshevik party has been overthrown by the Menshevik and Social Revolutionary parties." The growing scarcity of bread is said to have played a notable part in turning the Russian people against Lenine and Trotzky, who, after frantic appeals to their followers, and after declaring a modified state of war against all the Allies except the United States, and after humiliating and driving away Allied representatives from Vologda and Moscow, themselves fled from the old Russian capital to the shelter of the guns of Cronstadt.

Both Germany and the Bolshevik Government have been taught a lesson, our papers agree, by the revival of the old Russian game of bomb-throwing. The Kaiser and his band of spoilers in Russia have, so the Kansas City *Star* is confident, "much more to learn about the Russian people and their political methods than they yet know." There is now, the Chicago *Evening Post* is convinced, "every indication that Russia will prove a bigger liability than an asset to the enemy, provided she can not get peace on the Western Front." As Lloyd George remarked a few weeks ago, Russia has proved a snare to Germany, and the Springfield *Republican* notes how seriously exercised are the Germans themselves over the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the East. *The Republican* sees considerable significance in the respective recent movements of the German and Allied Ambassadors. There was nothing particularly "lurid" about the details of the departure of the Allied envoys from Vologda. "They had a dispute with the Lenine Government, which wished them to come to Moscow, and chose instead to leave by way of Archangel, but the dispute was not a rupture, and Ambassador Francis in his negotiations made it pointedly clear to the Bolsheviki that protection from the Russian people was not sought or needed; in fact, the dispute with the Lenine Government seems to have been largely over the successful appeals of the diplomats to the Russian people, which the Bolsheviki tried to suppress by censorship." "How different," the Massachusetts editor comments, "are the cause and significance of the removal of the German embassy to Pskof, where it will be under the protection of Prussian bayonets and as remote from the Russian people as from the Chinese." The Ambassador and his staff, the German papers are quoted as admitting, went away because the atmosphere of Moscow was "getting very unhealthy for Germans," the *Vossische Zeitung* even going so far as to say that "this is so not only in Moscow,

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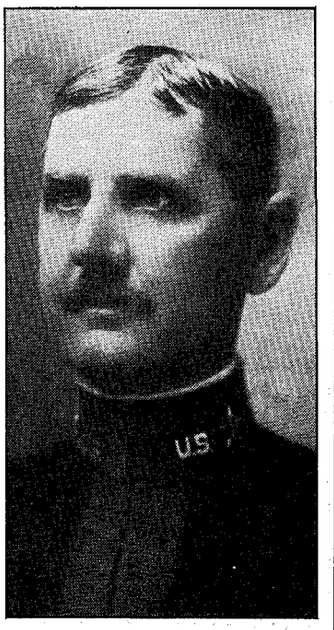
THE ALLIED CHIEF IN SIBERIA.

General Kikuzo Otani, of the Japanese Army, ranking officer of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

HIS PROTEST AGAINST A GERMAN PEACE.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.



OUR LEADER IN THE FAR EAST.

Major-General William S. Graves, who commands the American troops sent to Vladivostok.

THREE FOES OF GERMAN RULE IN RUSSIA.

but in a greater part of Russia, if not in the whole Russian Empire." For such a state of affairs, comments *The Republican*, Germany has only herself to blame. As it explains:

"There is every reason to think that by making a magnanimous peace last year it could have won the friendship of the Russian people, who up to that time had considered the war as one between the Czar and the Kaiser which the revolution ought logically to close. By such a show of friendliness, even if it masked a predatory future design, Germany would have strengthened itself very greatly, and prepared the way for pacific penetration after the war. But the Kaiser yielded to the Pan-Germans, and everything, East and West, was staked on this year's campaign. . . . . .

"To the unscrupulous directors of German policy Russian resentment must have been counted upon, but they no doubt expected to complete their victory before Russia began to come to its senses. The less sophisticated masses of Germany, on the contrary, are evidently dismayed by the revelation that German generals are being beaten in the West, while hatred for Germany is growing in the East. . . . Rule or ruin is the Pan-German watchword, and it must now be apparent to the intelligent German public that it means ruin."

The new turn of affairs in Russia means, according to the San Antonio *Light*, that Germany may have to send back "many of the fighters she so sorely needs in the West," for—

"In any event, so long as the anti-Germans in Russia rise in force, Germany can not but suffer severely. If she reduced her armies in the West in an attempt to save the Russian situation, the Allies would gain an advantage. If she kept her Western forces intact, allowing Russia to take care of herself, the anti-German element in the latter country would have an opportunity to develop such strength as to be of material assistance to the Allies."

But lest thoughts of Germany's dilemma should make us too confident of early victory, the New York *Times* reminds us that Germany still believes she can take the defensive on the Western Front and "hold the Allied armies in France until they weary of the conflict and their governments agree to give Germany a free hand in Russia." Even now, says *The Times*, the German official mind is "finding consolation for the disastrous failure of the great offensive in the prospect of incalculable wealth and power afforded by the political victory in Russia." The German advance upon Petrograd and the German demand that the Finns take the field against the Allies at the north lend weight to the warnings of this newspaper, which concludes:

"The Allied economic, reenforcing, and rallying expedition to Russia to aid her people to throw off the yoke of Germany . . . is one of the most momentous enterprises of the war. Upon its success will depend complete victory and enduring peace."

While the Kansas City *Star* hopes to see loyal Russians gather around the Allied standard which has been raised in Siberia, "as the Spanish people gathered around the standard of Wellington when England intervened to save Spain from Napoleon," the New York *World* and other papers warn us not to expect too much from the beginning that has been made at Vladivostok. A Washington correspondent to the New York *Tribune* thinks that the intervention in northern European Russia will be more important than that in Siberia. Already the consequences of the Allied landings at Kola and Archangel in "revealing the real attitude of the Russian people toward the Bolshevik régime, as well as the weakness of the *Soviet* forces, have inspired fresh hopes of the rehabilitation of Russia finding its principal impetus in European Russia." Other dispatches tell how the new pro-Ally Government of the "Country of the North," recently established at Archangel, which has been carefully organized, has declared against the Bolsheviki, the Brest-Litovsk treaty, and German encroachments on Russian territory, and has put itself on record in favor of real popular government, Russian reunion and regeneration, and the ideals of the Allies. This Government has driven Bolshevik forces from the vicinity of Archangel. In a New York *Tribune* editorial we read:

"The 'Country of the North' is not a political fiction set up to facilitate Allied intervention. It is a native growth. It represents an inevitable reaction from the crimes and folly of the Moscow régime. . . . The northern and eastern provinces of Russia, in which the Bolshevik infection has been least virulent, will probably adhere enthusiastically to the new national Government. And when its power is extended southeast to the Volga region—already in revolt against Moscow—the Bolsheviki will be isolated from the greater part of what is left of Russia. Their Government will either be snuffed out or they will flee within the German lines for safety."

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THE PRESIDENT'S HAND IN THE PRIMARIES

ONE BY ONE, pacifist and obstructionist Senators and Congressmen "are getting the referendum on the war they so loudly demanded months ago." They didn't get it then, but, continues the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "they are getting it now in the primaries, and most of them are getting it 'in the neck.'" Some, this daily notes, "have given up the ghost entirely," while others "are running desperately from pitiless Presidential publicity." The acid test by which the attitude of members of Congress toward the Administration and Germany is being judged is, according to the Boston *Globe* (Dem.), "their stand on four measures affecting Germany: the McLemore resolution [restricting the rights of Americans at sea], the Cooper amendment for an embargo on arms, the declaration of war against Germany, and the Draft Bill." *The Globe* calls attention to Missouri's share in the popular movement to back the Administration against Germany: "Not only has ex-Governor Folk, a strong Administration man, been nominated for the Senate, but the attempts for renomination by Representatives Hamlin, Borland, and Shackleford were defeated." Hamlin, we are told, "voted for the embargo on arms to the Allies, Shackleford for the McLemore resolution, and Borland against the draft." Then, in Texas, we are reminded, Congressmen McLemore and Slayden, Democrats, have been rejected, as well as two Republicans—Wood, of Iowa, and Dillon, of North Dakota, all of whom voted against the draft and for the McLemore resolution. The defeat of James E. Ferguson for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas is interpreted by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) as "the voice of Texas on a loyalty issue." In the Ohio primaries the only real issue in the contests, according to the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), was "that of the questioned loyalty of one of the candidates." Other contests in which the issue of loyalty has been raised have been discust in these columns. In New York, Republicans and Democrats will unite in several districts in order to secure the defeat of Socialist candidates. Here the Socialist press insist that the loyalty issue is being raised as a mere blind to delay the eventual collapse of capitalism. Yet the case of Congressman La Guardia, now serving in Italy as an aviator and who will be renominated as candidate of both old parties, is cited by the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) in connection with the nomination of Henry J. Allen as Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, despite his absence in France with the Y. M. C. A. during the whole campaign, as instances "typical and significant of the attitude of the American people toward their men in the service."

"If any man can be shown deliberately to have obstructed the nation's war-efforts," then, says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "let the lash be laid upon his back, let him be expelled from public life, let him be shunned by decent citizens." But, contends this paper, usually friendly to the President, Mr. Wilson did not make any such charge against Senators Vardaman, of Mississippi; Hardwick, of Georgia, and others whom he has opposed. It may be well to note the precise phraseology of some of the President's letters as quoted in the New York *Times*. Of Congressman Huddleston (Dem., Ala.) President Wilson observed to an inquirer that he thought himself justified in saying that the Congressman's "record proved him in every way an opponent of the Administration." Of the junior Senator from Mississippi he said: "Senator Vardaman has been conspicuous among the Democrats in the Senate for his opposition to the Administration." The President added that if the voters of Mississippi were to reelect Mr. Vardaman, "I should be obliged to accept their action as a condemnation of my Administration."

ON SENTRY DUTY.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

In Georgia the opposition to Senator Hardwick has been divided among four candidates. President Wilson clearly defined his position by writing to Clark Howell: "Senator Hardwick has been a constant and active opponent of my Administration. William J. Harris has constantly and actively supported it." Wherefore, according to the President, "the obvious thing for all those to do who are jealous of the reputation of the party and the success of the Government in the present crisis is to combine in the support of Mr. Harris." On all this *The Evening Post* comments in mild disapproval:

"In assuming this attitude, it is evident that the President is thinking largely of party discipline. He is the leader of the Democrats. It is for them to be loyal to him. He apparently has no thought of raising the slightest personal objection to any Republicans. They, of course, did not support his Administration, but he never expected them to. Yet if it were wholly a question of unflinching and loyal support of the Government's war-policies, it would be even easier to single out for reprobation Republican Congressmen than Democratic. There have been more Republican nagging and fault-finding and voting in opposition than there have been Democratic. Yet about this the President appears to feel no concern. It is simply in his own party house that he proposes to be master. His complete ascendency in the Democratic party, as President and leader, is the obvious purpose of his attack upon Democratic members of Congress who have not submitted to his authority without question."

"This intolerant attitude, this act of proscription," seems to the New York *Evening Post* "a great mistake," whether the President "wins or loses on the immediate issue raised."

"He seems to desire to set up in Congress a body analogous to those members of Parliament in the time of George III. who were known as 'the King's friends.' It is not simply punishment for the past that the President appears to have in mind. He would erect a kind of moral terrorism for the future. If a member of the next Congress ventures to oppose the President's known wishes, he will live with a sword over his head. That is, he will be in danger of a Presidential notification that he ought not to be chosen for another term. This latest evidence of President Wilson's masterful ways may be thought of as an incident of his vast war-powers. But it will appear disquieting and dangerous to sober-minded Americans steeped in the spirit of our past."

Some of the dailies with Republican leanings criticize the President's actions as inconsistent with his declaration that "politics is adjourned" or find fault because they do not quite understand the basis on which the President attacks certain

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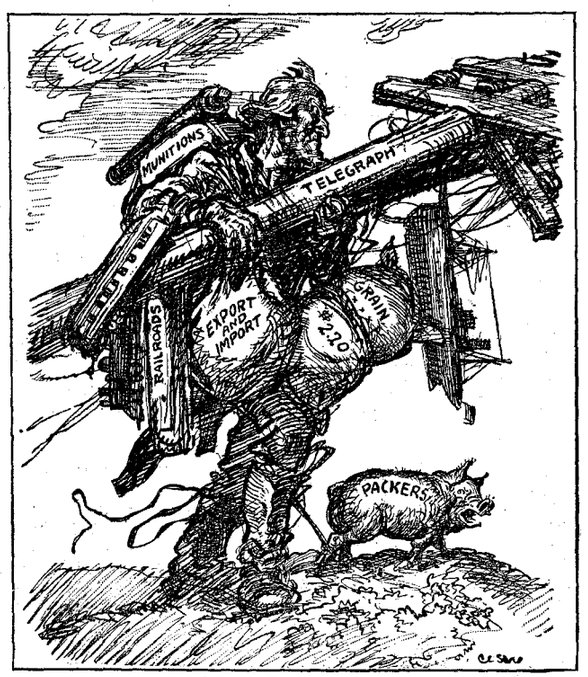
members of Congress rather than others. Even the friendly New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), after calling attention to half a dozen Congressmen it thinks as worthy of censure as Mr. Huddleston, remarks that while the reason for all these selections and rejections may be clear to Mr. Wilson, "they baffle the public." But the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) stoutly defends the President's course as follows:

"Mr. Wilson may or may not have 'adjourned politics,' but he can not adjourn facts. Wherever a Congressional gentleman with a bad record comes up for reelection, it has been his privilege—and doubtless his pleasure—to point out that the candidate is no friend of his. It is none of his business who is nominated, but he takes the liberty of recalling the facts of the case. Certainly no one can be permitted to wear an Administration mask now who has been fighting the Administration for the last eighteen months. If the facts hurt, whose fault is it?"

And the independent Springfield *Republican* says likewise:

"There is no reason why the President should not seek openly to have Senators elected who would support his proclaimed policies. Especially when the war comes to an end, he will need friends and sympathizers in the Senate, if his ideas of a world-peace are to be given a chance to materialize. A leader must have supporters if he is to accomplish anything, and for the President there is no body like the Senate in which to have his supporters placed. It matters less what political party they belong to than that they can be trusted not to balk his efforts to give reality to the higher war-aims for which he has declared we are fighting and with which the rest of the world has already associated the American people."



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"THEY WANT ME TO CARRY THAT PIG TOO."
—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

While most Republican editors agree with the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) that as the head of his party President Wilson is well within his rights in taking sides as between Democrats, the more astute politicians now see, according to Mr. Judson C. Welliver, of the New York *Globe* (Ind.), that the President is "likely to use his influence within his own party to down candidates whom he could classify as anti-Administration and later to engage in the general campaign in behalf of the Democratic nominees." Such a campaign, according to some writers favoring the Administration, would be justified by the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt and others twenty years ago, who argued during the Spanish War that the election of a Congress in political opposition to the President would weaken the Administration in the eyes of the world. But when Democratic editors and speakers urge the continuance of a Democratic Congress as "an act of patriotic necessity," they make themselves absurd, so the Omaha *Bee* and other Republican papers assert.

And we find some of the strongest Republican newspapers in the country, as well as such leaders as ex-President Taft and Mr. Hays, contending that the election of a Republican Congress would mean a more businesslike control of affairs and an insurance against an inconclusive peace. They insist that no party has a monopoly of loyalty and patriotism. The Indianapolis *News*, an independent daily which opposed Mr. Wilson in the last election, points out how foolish it is "to try and corner all the patriotism in one political party; the people know better, and, after all, they have votes."

ANOTHER ROAST FOR THE "MEAT TRUST"

WE SHALL ALL BE VEGETARIANS before the mystery of the meat-packers is solved, some editors seem to think as they note the recommendation of the Federal Trade Commission that the Government take over stock-yards, cold-storage plants, warehouses, and refrigerator- and cattle-cars. But others, who recall the long-drawn controversy between the packers and the Government, claim that the only solution wanted is more and cheaper meat, and, as the Baltimore *Sun* puts it, the public is not interested in government management of the business unless "that will promise and secure" more beef and pork for less money. The report of the commission to President Wilson on its investigation of the meat industry also charges the Chicago packers, we learn from Washington dispatches, with being engaged in a "definite and positive conspiracy for the purpose of regulating purchases of live stock and controlling the price of meat." It names specifically Armour & Co. Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Company, and alleges that they have a monopoly not only of the meat industry of the country, but also of other food-supplies, such as eggs, cheese, and vegetable-oil products, and are "rapidly extending their power to cover fish and nearly every kind of foodstuffs." To quote from the report:

"In addition to these immense properties in the United States, the Armour, Swift, Morris, and Wilson interests, either separately or jointly, own or control more than half of the export-meat production of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, and have large investments in other surplus meat-producing countries, including Australia. Under present shipping conditions, the big American packers control more than half of the meat upon which the Allies are dependent.

"The monopolistic position of the big five is based not only upon the large proportion of the meat business which they handle, ranging from 61 to 86 per cent. in the principal lines, but primarily upon their ownership, separately or jointly, of stock-yards, car-lines, cold-storage plants, branch houses, and the other essential facilities for the distribution of perishable food.

"The control of 'this' five great corporations, furthermore, rests in the hands of a small group of individuals, namely, J. Ogden Armour, the Swift brothers, the Morris brothers, Thomas E. Wilson (acting under the veto of a small group of bankers), and the Cudahys.

"A new and important aspect was added to the situation when the control of Sulzberger & Sons Company (now known as Wilson & Co., Inc.) was secured in 1916 by a group of New York banks—Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William Salomon & Co., and Hallgarten & Co."

To abolish this "monopoly," the commission recommends that the Government acquire through the Railroad Administration all rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals; the principal stock-yards of the country to be treated as freight depots and to be operated under such conditions as will insure open competitive markets; all privately owned refrigerator-cars, and all necessary equipment for their proper operation; such branch houses, cold-storage plants, and warehouses as are

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necessary to provide facilities for the competitive marketing and storage of food products in the principal centers of distribution and consumption.

By way of retort, Mr. J. Odgen Armour, head of Armour & Co., is quoted in the Chicago *Tribune* as saying that the report "completely ignores the fact that since November 1, 1917, the packing business has been under the control, direction, and regulation of the Government through the agency of the United States Food Administration, and ever since that time the severest competition has existed in the industry, the same as in the past, except in so far as the Government has deemed it necessary that the packers should cooperate in order to provide the enormous quantity of supplies necessary for the maintenance of our armed forces and the Allies." In *The Tribune* also Mr. Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., is reported as saying: "We naturally do not like to be publicly charged with using unlawful methods of gaining monopoly control when we know that we are in open and honest competition with every other packer." Mr. E. A. Cudahy, of Cudahy & Co., exprest the hope to *The Tribune's* representative that the general public would read the report of the commission because "it contains many sensational charges, but a careful reading will reveal few facts to justify them." Mr. Edward Morris, Jr., of Morris & Co., is quoted as saying that taking over branch houses and storage houses would be impracticable, and describes it as "a risky experiment in government operation that would be of doubtful benefit even if successful, and would undoubtedly react unfavorably on live-stock values." In the news columns of the New York *Times* we read that bankers in that city were amazed at the charge of the Federal Trade Commission that the packing industry is dominated by officers and members of New York banks and banking houses. The feeling in banking circles was that a movement to have the Government operate the packing industry would have to reckon with Food Administrator Hoover, who, it was said, had investigated the industry and considered it to be doing all that was possible under present conditions to supply meat where most needed. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* thinks that while the commission's charges in the main are not new, they have new weight by the official character of the body that presents them, and adds:

"The questions involved affect us all. They must be settled some time, by a 'show-down' which will establish the facts past dispute and either exonerate the embattled companies or convict their system and force its correction. It is conceivable that the Federal Trade Commission's attack may hasten the 'show-down.' But we suspect that few of the thousands of men who have kept touch with this long-drawn-out controversy will venture to predict the date of its adjustment any more than they will undertake to predict the date of the world-peace which is to follow the mightier struggle overseas."

If the packers have violated the law, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, let them be arraigned, and if they have made exorbitant profits, let the shears of the Federal collectors of internal revenue lop them off, but let us avoid official lynching of any man or any business, and "if a Federal Trade Commission report betrays heat and a strong bias and is filled with illogical conclusions, let us refuse to be led tamely by the nose; and let us indulge the hope that the President permitted its publication, without any indorsement or recommendation by him, so that its violence and its absurdities might be judged of all." The history of the relations between the Federal Government and the meat-packers through three Administrations reflects no great glory on either side, observes the Newark *News*, and the latest move, that the Government monopolize all departments of the industry except the actual packing, "looks like a gesture of despair." This journal is of the opinion that the recommendations of the commission "call for the most cautious consideration that we avoid substituting the evils of bureaucracy for those of monopoly."

Adverting to the serious charges made by the Federal Trade Commission against the packers, the Springfield *Republican* reminds us that no one need assume it is composed of "cheap sensationalists of the muck-raking school which flourished ten years ago." The public knows that the packers fought in the courts to prevent their papers from being inspected by the Trade Commission, and succeeded in preventing a thorough overhauling of their methods and secret agreements. Apparently the Trade Commission has enough facts to justify a grave indictment, *The Republican* goes on to say, and whether the charges are true or false, or partly true or partly false, a judicial review would be needed to determine. Those who are severest in their criticism of the commission's conduct ask "somewhat testily" why the Government does not prosecute and punish the packers if they are guilty of violating the law. The question is a fair one and should receive attention from the Government, but, *The Republican* adds, these same critics are loud in the complaints when the Government attempts to enforce the antitrust laws, and their advice that the packers must be punished "must be taken with a grain of salt as to its sincerity."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PEACE isn't going to be a horse trade.—*Detroit Journal.*

THE irresistible force meets the immovable body—and the body starts toward Germany.—*New York Sun.*

WE don't remember when we have read of assassinations in Russia with as much complacency.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

THE Germans have again withdrawn their lines according to prearranged plans—of Foch.—*New York World.*

WE print the reports of the German War Office on the front page because we have no comic supplement.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

LORD LANSDOWNE is another reason why the British House of Lords has been made merely ornamental.—*Chicago Daily News.*

ONE cheering feature of the situation is that Germany's friends seem to hate her about as much as her enemies do.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE utter damnation of pacifism is that to defend the idea of a diplomatic peace in all its logic the pacifist is bound to become an apologist for German warfare.—*New York Tribune.*

OUR calm and conservative students of the situation who keep warning us in their solemn way not to expect too much don't seem to realize how much fun expecting is.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE sinking of the light-ship does not surprize us; we have always felt that if its targets could be anchored in some way, the German Navy's percentage of hits would sensibly increase.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE climax of liberty-saving Anglo-American friendship has been achieved. We fought our transatlantic cousin in 1812 for compelling our citizens to fight for her. Now, by the ratification of the new reciprocating draft treaties, we insist that she do so.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

THE flower of the German Army plainly is not a perennial.—*Joplin Globe.*

ENTENTE victory, under skilful management, soon should reach the stage of quantity production.—*Chicago Daily News.*

GENERAL LUDENDORFF must have his moments of depression when he reflects that he is the brains, if any, of the German Army.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE Germans seem to be pretty good at conducting successful retreats, but we'd rather have them good at that than anything else.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

IF a successful retreat of a dozen miles stirs German military critics to such admiration, what will be their raptures when the Army gets to Berlin?—*Springfield Republican.*

THE Kaiser, in throwing his crack troops against the Americans, shows plainly that he wants to whip us out completely before Honduras gets ready.—*The Springfield (Mo.) Leader.*

THOSE who do not believe that we should invade Germany should remember that the only way the Hun will know it is time to stop fighting is by his watch on the Rhine.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

LORD LANSDOWNE wants to know what the Allies are fighting for. Unfortunately among the things for which they are fighting is to preserve to Lord Lansdowne and others the right to make Lansdowne speeches without going to jail.—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* now declares that it was American troops that made Foch's victory possible, these being the same American troops that could not be transported to France because of the German submarines and that were raw and worthless when they did get there.—*New York World.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

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OLD GLORY AS A PLEDGE OF LIBERATION.

American troops in Paris marching past the mourning-draped statue of Strassburg. Our boys in France are a pledge for the ultimate liberation of Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, and other Hun-opprest lands.

BELGIUM SHALL BE NO "PAWN"

"THE CROWNING INSULT has been leveled against Belgium by the German Chancellor," said Arthur Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, in his speech on Belgian Independence day. The German Chancellor in the Main Committee of the Reichstag, indiscreetly referred to Belgium as a "pawn," and thereby got himself into hot water at home, and added yet another point to the score that the Allies are pledged to wipe off. Incidentally the Chancellor revealed that peace talk from Germany is entirely insincere, and the only peace she—as yet—contemplates is a "conqueror's peace." As reported by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Count von Hertling said:

"With reference to the future of Belgium, the occupation and present possession of Belgium only mean that we have a pawn for future negotiations. By the expression 'pawn' is meant that one does not intend to keep what one has in one's hand as a pawn if negotiations should bring a favorable result.

"We have no intention of keeping Belgium in any form whatever. What we precisely want, as already exprest by me on February 24, is that after the war restored Belgium shall, as a self-dependent State, not be subject to anybody as a vassal, and shall live with us in good and friendly relations. I have held this point of view from the beginning with regard to the Belgian question, and still hold it to-day.

"This side of my policy is fully in conformity with the general lines of direction which I yesterday clearly laid before you. We are waging war as a war of defense, as we have done from the very beginning, and every Imperialistic tendency, every tendency to world domination, has been remote from our minds. Therefore our peace aims will agree with what we want. That is inviolability of our territory, open air for the expansion of our people, especially in the economic domain, and naturally also the necessary security in regard to future difficult conditions. This is completely in conformity with my point of view in regard to Belgium, but how this point of view can be established in detail depends on future negotiations, and on this point I am unable to give binding declarations."

That is what the Chancellor said. What he really means his own inspired organ, the Munich *Bayrische Staatszeitung*, tells us:

"The German people and Entente governments may reckon absolutely upon Germany insisting inexorably upon terms for the evacuation of Belgium and on refusing to sheathe the sword until they are fulfilled. These terms include the restitution of colonial possessions and the abandonment of any form of war, including economic war, after peace is signed, and further indemnity for the damage to German trade meantime.

"Naturally, Germany will demand tangible guaranties and, chiefly, an immediate supply of raw materials. These guaranties will include continuation of the political orientation adopted by Germany in Belgium."

The chauvinistic papers in Germany are still eagerly swallowing this sort of thing, for we find the fire-eating *Berliner Zeitung am Mittag* saying:

"All parties regard Count Hertling's declaration as the most important official statement on the Belgian question made during the war. In Majority circles it is regarded as an authentic interpretation of the reply to the Papal note and the Reichstag peace resolutions. It is in every sense satisfactory. The Social Democratic party, too (the Scheidemann group), does not differ with this conception of both the other Majority parties (the Center and the Progressives)."

The even more Jingo Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* foams at the mouth at the mere idea of giving up Belgium:

"If Count Hertling's declaration really means that Belgium is to be completely renounced, then all parties which are striving for a German peace must take up a line of sharp opposition toward the Hertling Government."

More sober opinion, however, considers that the Chancellor made a mistake, altho the *Berliner Tageblatt* is relieved to find that Count von Hertling is not an out-and-out annexationist:

"We are unable to support the pawn theory, and it is an error to believe that either the enemy or the neutral world will find

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this idea of a pawn an acceptable one. As this reply by Mr. Balfour was to be foreseen, it is clear that Count Hertling's declaration was useless. Its only importance was that it drew a line separating the Government from the annexationists on principle."

Maximilian Harden, in his Berlin *Zukunft*, calls a spade a spade in the bluntest way:

"International law forbids the Germans to retain even one pebble of Belgium's streets, and commands Germany to restore

THE "KNIGHTLY MANNER."

BELGIUM—"As long as there is motion in my body,
And life to give me words, I'll cry for justice!"
KAISER—"Justice shall never hear you. I am Justice!"
—(Beaumont and Fletcher, "Valentinian," III, i.)—*Punch* (London).

the kingdom to the extent, possessions, and sovereignty which it had before the invasion. This is a question of decency, morality, and the honor of the nation."

As may easily be imagined, the Chancellor's contemptuous treatment of martyred and heroic Belgium moved her friends to wrath, and Mr. Balfour voiced the indignation of the world in his speech at Westminster. In sentences of biting irony the British Minister flayed the Bavarian "professor-in-politics," and, as reported by the London *Times*, said:

"But surely the crowning insult has been leveled against Belgium by the German Chancellor in his last speech. He then told the world, the German world in the first place, and listening nations in the second place, that Germany did not propose to keep Belgium forever, but that Germany did intend to use Belgium as a pawn. . . . . .

"Now, what does a 'pawn,' in the sense in which it is used by the Chancellor, really mean? It means that, having attacked Belgium without provocation, having conquered it, and having treated it when conquered without pity, having deprived it of every material good, and of all the moral benefits that attach to freedom, he is prepared to give it up provided he can get some other territory in which the Germans can exercise their peculiar gifts.

"When he talks of a pawn and of exchanging Belgium for some other district, some other country, some other colony, it may be it only means that he will consent no longer to misgovern and oppress Belgium on condition that the Powers permit Germany to misgovern and oppress some other areas in Europe or elsewhere. That is what treating Belgium as a pawn means, and it means nothing else. And to me it seems that of all the outrages to which Belgium has been subjected, none has been more insulting. . . . . .

"All I say is that when the time comes that Europe has to consider around a council table how to protect itself against a repetition of the horrors and abominations for which Germany has been responsible, it will be impossible for European statesmen to forget that a German promise is not a binding contract. The peace of the world rests upon frail foundations indeed if it rests on nothing more solid than a solemn pact with Germany.

"Do not let us forget that had there been no treaty binding Germany to protect Belgium, had Germany violated no paper contract at all, the infamy of attacking a small, a friendly, and a neutral State, first attacking it, then conquering it, then oppressing it, for no other reason than that Germany wanted to get at another foe, that would remain, if the treaty of 1839 had never been brought into existence, one of the most shocking episodes in history, and one which of all others is of a character which it behooves mankind by some League of Nations, or other machinery, to see shall never recur in the future."

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* replies to Mr. Balfour in its best sophistical vein:

"Mr. Balfour's statements clearly show how much he fears the sobering influence of the Imperial Chancellor's declaration with regard to Belgium on British public opinion. He carefully avoids repeating the definition of the word 'pawn' in the sense in which it was used by the German Chancellor. Instead of this he advances an arbitrary pawn theory of his own, which, of course, bears a clearly British character. 'Belgium,' the Chancellor has declared, 'must not again form a jumping-off ground for our enemies, not only in a military but also in an economic sense.' It must also, in particular, be a pledge for us that Great Britain withdraws the net in which, even before the war, she had cunningly entangled Belgium.

"It goes without saying that we consider the occupied territory of northern France as a pawn for the colonies torn from us, for the disruption of German world commercial relations, and for all other injuries inflicted by our enemies in contravention of international law. So long, however, as we hold northern France for this purpose, it is self-evident that we shall have to include Belgium, because our communications run through the latter country to the occupied French provinces."

Writing in the Berlin *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Prof. Hans Delbrück gives the whole game away and shows us that the Chancellor's statement is merely a bait to entrap Allied pacifists:

"Again and again our Government has given it to be understood that we desire nothing from Belgium. For the whole Anglo-Saxon world Belgium is the *conditio sine qua non*. He who wants to destroy the chauvinism in all countries must speak so plainly about Belgium that not only the diplomatists, but also the man in the street, will understand what we want.

"Nothing is more false than the idea that by making an open declaration about Belgium we should be playing out a trump with which we might have won something. The declaration about Belgium is not Belgium itself; we keep Belgium in our hands until the general peace, even if we declare to-day that no right over Belgium will be among our peace conditions."

THE EXASPERATED UKRAINE.—The Germans for some unaccountable reason do not seem to be wildly popular in the Ukraine, and this fact has begun to penetrate even the Teutonic skull, witness the admissions of Herr Erzberger in the Main Committee of the Reichstag. According to the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* he remarked:

"In Kief no German soldier can show himself unarmed. German soldiers have already been shot down. Exasperation against Germany is increasing. Railwaymen and workmen are planning a general strike. The entire peasant population is in the highest degree discontented because of General Skoropadski's decrees in favor of the large landed proprietors. The peasants will deliver no grain, and bloodshed must be expected if requisitions take place. The political consequences are, however, still worse. Hatred against Germany is increasing. It is further to be feared that the new Government will seek union with Russia at the earliest opportunity."

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THE RUSSIAN SITUATION ANGERS THE HUN

PUZZLED AND EXASPERATED by the intervention of the Allies in Russia, Germany is now suffering from a plethora of advice as to her next step in the East. Each of the great organs of German opinion has a pet theory of its own and no two of them can agree. One thing, however, they have in common, and that is anxiety, and with things going badly for them in the West they find the Eastern situation far from pleasant. The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* is furious with the Government for not preventing the landing of Allied forces at Archangel, and remarks:

"Russia's greatest arctic port has fallen into the hands of the Anglo-Americans, almost without resistance. The Moscow Government does nothing except to scold the *Soviets* of the north Russian districts, but scolding does not alter the facts. Have the Bolshevik leaders at Moscow become merely officers without soldiers and leaders without followers?

"Archangel is of great strategic importance as the starting-point of the railway to Vologda and Moscow. The Entente's arctic expedition thus is seen already to have made considerable progress. The base which they previously took on the Murman coast should not be underestimated.

"The *Soviet* Government at Moscow must make more definite efforts to assert itself against the Entente's onslaught from the north."

The Bremen *Weser Zeitung* comes out boldly and characterizes the Allies landing as a distinct menace to Germany:

"The Czecho-Slovak danger is officially underestimated both by the *Soviet* Government and by Germany. It has developed into a threat of the gravest danger to Germany, and must be combated and, if possible, completely removed. This requires thorough measures and the employment of a sufficiently strong force.

"It is extremely unlikely that the attempt of Lenine's Government to raise a sufficiently strong force will succeed; hence Germany must step in. She could and would stand quietly by and rejoice over the spectacle of so many Slavs being destroyed in internecine strife if it were not for the ultimate threat against Germany."

In a very despondent tone the *Frankfurter Zeitung* reviews the situation and sees nothing but a peck of trouble ahead for Germany:

"Even in enemy countries only a few dreamers probably think of restoring the broken front in the East; the Russian people may be considered incapable for years to come of such a military achievement. But perhaps it is calculated in London and Paris that the guerrilla war, which for months past has never entirely ceased in the East, can be made to flame up more strongly, so that the Germans would be forced to strengthen their protection. More important seems the political menace to the work accomplished at Brest-Litovsk. That work, with its many obscurities, never contained a guaranty of permanence, and the events of the last few months have made holes in it everywhere. If the Entente undertaking were to lead to the collapse of the *Soviet* Government, which concluded the treaty of peace and still relies upon that treaty, as Lenine has often said, there will remain very little of the peace. The task which seemed to have been accomplished will face German policy once more. It will be still more difficult than it was the first time.

"Where could a Russian Government be found whose agreements would have any sort of prospect of lasting? It would be paradoxical if Germany were to see herself compelled to intervene in favor of the Bolshevik Government, when this Government is played out. The Entente press attribute to German policy the intention of favoring a Russian reaction. But can anybody seriously expect a consolidation of the situation from any Czar who, with alien help, mounted the worm-eaten throne of the Romanofs? . . . . . .

"The Entente action can, however, stir the smoldering civil war into a blaze, accentuate the economic dissolution, and immensely hamper for decades to come the healing of the wounds of war. It can also—and German policy must reckon with this serious possibility—lead to a military intervention by the Central Powers, who must in no circumstances permit the Entente to open up for itself new sources of strength in the East."

Paul Rohrbach, in the Berlin *Deutsche Politik*, urges upon the Government some vigorous action to prevent Russia's utter disintegration. He writes:

"The Bolsheviki are gradually getting into trouble. What is our attitude? For the present there is for us no greater interest in the East than the interest of maintaining Bolshevism. Many people have the curious idea of wanting to conclude a commercial treaty with Bolshevism. If anybody expects any

A PRICKLY PROBLEM.

—*Punch* (London).

benefit from it, by all means let him talk to the Bolsheviki about commercial treaties or similar things; it will do no harm, for what the Bolsheviki are doing for us is something much greater than that.

"They are ruining Great Russia; they are destroying absolutely the very roots of any possible danger from Russia in the future. They have already relieved us of most of the anxiety which we could still feel about Great Russia, and we ought to do everything in order that they may continue as long as possible activities which are so very profitable for us. If they offer us armed help against the Czechs at Samara and Omsk, we should consider the offer very seriously. We should also prevent the Cossacks from going too far against Great Russia, and from seriously disturbing the Bolsheviki. The Bolsheviki themselves believe that they are the salvation, not only of Russia, but of the world. That is the very best creed that we can want—provided that it remains confined to Great Russia. Great Russia for the Bolsheviki, and the Bolsheviki for us! Let us preserve that situation, and we shall earn at the same time the gratitude of the Bolsheviki and the profits for Germany. . . . . .

"It is clear that we have no interest in a state of chaos in the former Russian Empire, nor even in chaos and disorder in Great Russia. How can we secure our relations with Finland and the Ukraine, from which we expect so much economic advantage; and how can order exist in the Caucasus, in Turkestan, and in Siberia, without which world-economic relations are impossible, if between us and them 80,000,000 Great Russians are living in a permanent state of disorder and anarchy? Ever clearer become the efforts of the Entente to organize Great Russia for itself and against the Central Powers. If they succeeded only gradually, what real value would there then be in the attractive prospect of a German 'new road to India' by way of the Ukraine and the Caucasus and by way of the Black Sea and Persia—with a Great Russian *bloc* on our flank and in our rear, developed by America, influenced by England and America, and hostile to us?"

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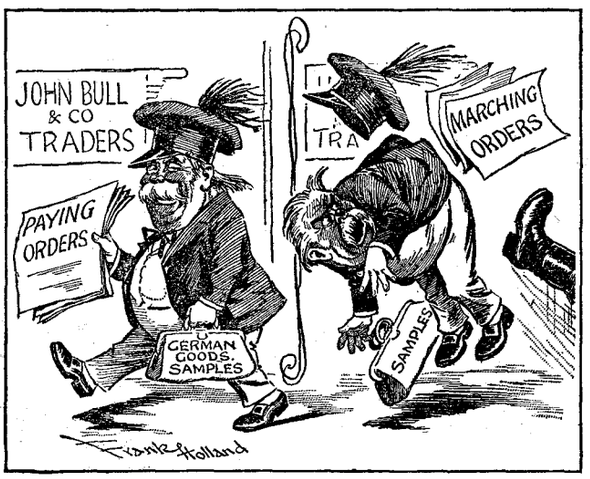
GERMAN EXAGGERATION OF ALLIED STUPIDITY

NOTHING APPEARS MORE CERTAIN from a careful reading of the German press than their strange delusion that the peace treaty will at once wipe out all memory of their unspeakable atrocities and that we will all enthusiastically begin to buy and use millions of articles "made in Germany." It seems to be the German expectation that we will exchange for the products made by the very hands guilty of unmentionable crimes our good money that will go direct to Germany to finance fresh war-preparations, and that we shall calmly see our cotton, our copper, our steel, our wheat go to the same destination to be made into explosives, ordnance, and war-rations, without a thought of our boys who would take the consequences of our folly in the "next war" which Germany is planning at this moment. It need hardly be said that their estimate of our stupidity is about 100 per cent. out of the way. Here is a wail from the great free city of Hamburg, which has been crippled by the war and is likely to remain so forever should we ever adopt economic retaliation. The chief organ of the Hanseatic shipping and export interests, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, tells us what the trade longings of the Germans are:



BUSINESS AS USUAL—NO!

The orders he got before the war—and the "orders" he'll get after. —*John Bull* (London).

"The merchants and shippers of Hamburg and Bremen sincerely wish and believe it to be practicable that on both sides—among the Germanic Powers as well as among our present enemies—war commercial measures will automatically come to an end with the conclusion of the war. In other words, that the 'war after the war' will be stopt as soon as possible and honest competition resumed all along the line in old-time unrestricted fashion.

"Perhaps the England of a Lloyd George and the France of a Clemenceau will not be ready to abandon trade warfare any more than would the Russia of a Sazonoff. But we expect, as does also the Hanseatic business community, that we shall also achieve in the West such a victory that it will not be Lloyd George and Clemenceau who sign the peace treaty.

"As soon as the nations now facing one another in arms are ready for peace, they will very soon feel the necessity of entering once again into mutual business relationship. This process of reconstruction should be left to the business men on both sides, who, notwithstanding all that has been destroyed, can rebuild more easily than political officials."

One remedy the Germans have evolved to mitigate the horrors of an economic war is the extension of commercial-treaty rights with the other Central Powers, particularly with Austria. But here again the wiser heads are dubious. The *Kölnische Zeitung* writes:

"The utmost caution is necessary, above all, just now, in the negotiations with our Allies. Austria, however highly we may esteem her, and however intimately we may remain her friend, cannot even remotely compensate us in the economic sphere for all that we have lost abroad. Business is business, and so it will remain, even between allies. Indeed, the political friendship will be all the stronger the more rational are the economic foundations upon which it rests. In negotiations with Austria, therefore, the word 'concessions' should be used with the utmost caution, since we cannot yet discern what advantages our enemies later on may derive from them."

Writing in the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of the great commercial authorities of Germany, Eduard Achelis, president of the Bremen Import Association, urges the same argument:

"It would be wrong to believe that we can find a substitute for our former world economic position in the form of a close union with the countries situated east and southeast of Germany and Austria. It is just as erroneous to suppose that we shall protect ourselves against an economic war by establishing a large number of monopolistic militant organizations. We must therefore endeavor to induce our opponents to abandon their eventual plans of an economic war. Let our watchword be, 'Overcome economic war by our peace terms.'"

Moved by these and many similar utterances in the German press, two important London papers of very dissimilar character have some words of wisdom to say on the subject. Dealing particularly with the attitude of the commercial men of Hamburg, the London *Daily Mail* says:

"They expect to do 'business as usual' with us. They fondly delude themselves into believing that we of the Allied world will make haste to 'resume honest competition all along the line in old-time unrestricted fashion.'

"In other words, the Germans hanker to be permitted to nibble once more at Allied flesh-pots, to gorge themselves for the purpose of acquiring the wherewithal to reconstruct their war-machine, and generally to enjoy the rich pickings which we, in our blindness, so long allowed them to do.

"Our armies, before their work is done, will hit the Hun on the battle-field in a way he will not misunderstand. Let the Inter-Allied Commercial Conference promulgate a plan of campaign that will let the Hun on the field of commerce know that annihilation of his hopes awaits him there too."

The Westminster Gazette expresses no little surprize that the Allies are so tardy in using this indubitably potent weapon:

"The right course for the Allies is to say to Germany quite firmly that so long as she insists on plunging Europe into strife and refuses to conform to a legal and civilized international order, we will not give her the raw material that we control, or admit her to the trade that is in our hands; but that if she comes in and gives guaranties of honest conformity, we no more wish to prolong the trade war than the war of armed forces. The economic weapon can be used with effect on that condition, and on no other. There must be terms on which the economic war can be finished, like the military war. If we say to the enemy that, whatever happens, we are going on with our boycott, and are determined to keep him unconditionally and for years to come in the lowest grade, he will naturally answer that he has no motive for stopping the war and conforming to the conditions which we think necessary for peace.

"It is a perpetual mystery to us that the Allies have not hitherto been able to act on this strong and simple line. Instead of a joint economic policy, we have the Paris resolutions and reports by various trades, all of which demand high protection in their own interest, and regardless of the interest of the country, and all of which appear to assume that a trade war will continue indefinitely when the war is over. All these projects are likely to be swept away by the force of events at the end of the war. There could not be a less favorable moment for the setting up of a new protectionist system than the moment when all the nations will be scrambling for imports from everywhere, and the competition between them will be to get the utmost into their own ports. With such a situation in front of us these protectionist projects have little practical importance; but they have a very serious political result. They prevent the economic weapon being used with power and effect by the Allies as a whole, and give the enemy the impression that he has nothing worse to fear from us than a renewal of the sporadic sniping tariff warfare which has prevailed in past times."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE WAR AND THE WEATHER

WAR, LIKE PICNICS, must have favorable weather to get the best results. The word "favorable," of course, has a broader meaning here, for fog may be just what an attacking party wants to mask its operations, and a strong wind may favor the aviators on one side to the disadvantage of those on the other. Heavy mud may keep back the guns in a great offensive; but while one side chafes, the other may rejoice. Prof. Robert De C. Ward, of Harvard, writes in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, July) of some recent war-history in the light of weather conditions. Weather, he thinks, must be studied closely in considering any military operation, from a plan of campaign to a trench-raid. The Germans have a special meteorological service for this, but how they get the necessary weather-data from enemy territory Professor Ward confesses is a mystery. Perhaps there are "weather-spies," not yet detected and punished. Of the weather in the recent offensives on the West Front he writes:

"The great German offensive began on the early morning of March 21. From all the evidence that has so far come to hand it is clear that the time must have been carefully chosen after consultation with the meteorological experts. It was a spell of fine, dry weather ('exceptional weather favored his [the enemy's] designs'), and dry weather is one great essential, especially in the low country on the Western Front, for the rapid movement of troops, of ammunition, and of supplies. With heavy rains, deep mud, and impassable roads, no quick, effective advance can be made. A dry spell in western Europe usually means that there is a well-developed area of high pressure to the eastward. This type of weather, when well established, is not unlikely to last for several days longer, as a rule, than dry spells usually last in the early spring in the eastern United States. In western Europe such spells bring easterly winds, which are often chilly, and also night fogs. Easterly winds are, furthermore, obviously favorable for the use of gas by the enemy, and also carry the smoke of artillery-firing to the west, thus helping to screen the attacking troops."

This favorable weather kept up for ten days. The attack began in a fog, which was largely responsible, we are assured, for the surprize of the British Army. But later heavy rains set in, and the Germans were delayed. They could not bring up their heavy guns on account of the mud, and, altogether, Professor Ward believes the weather probably had more effect in checking them than most people imagine. In succeeding offensives this story has been largely repeated, with variations. Says Professor Ward:

"The dry spells were at once taken advantage of by the aviators for reconnaissance work and for bombing, and by the Germans for renewed attacks. On April 20 there were reports of belated snow-squalls and of inclement weather, accompanied by a temporary lull in the fighting. An interesting illustration of the marked attention paid by the Germans to meteorological conditions is found in the arrangements for moving troops in different weather conditions. According to press dispatches—

"'Orders are issued under which in the first zone, on clear days, foot troops may not move in any greater number than four men together, mounted men not more than two together, and vehicles not more than one at a time, with a minimum distance of 300 yards between groups. The restrictions are relaxed when the weather is not clear, so as to permit the movement of groups of forty infantrymen, twenty cavalrymen, and ten vehicles. In the second zone it is permissible to form groups of the size allowed in the first zone on hazy days, but there must be intervals of 500 yards. In this manner movements generally escape attention.'"

The influence of weather conditions on gas-attacks, Professor Ward says, are particularly noteworthy. He goes on:

"It is worth noting that the Germans are now using gases in four ways: First, gas-clouds, which depend on a favorable wind; secondly, projectors, which also depend on the wind; thirdly, long-range artillery gas-shells; and fourthly, hand-grenades. The direction and velocity of the wind enter as critical factors in the first two cases. In connection with gas-attacks of the first sort a good deal of information is now available. We know that the German 'gas regiments' contain a considerable number of trained meteorological observers who watch the current weather conditions. While the gas goes with the wind, it is clear that topography plays a part in its diffusion, which is best in a flat country and poorest in a broken country. A recent writer, Maj. S. J. M. Auld, has told us that the outline of the trench-system and the angle at which the wind is blowing are carefully correlated in order that the gas shall not be driven back into any part of the German trenches. A 'factor of safety' is determined for the angle between the wind direction and the line of the trenches. Ordinary gas-attacks are not made when the wind direction is within about 45 degrees of any trench within gassing distance. Further details as to the most favorable wind velocity have been forthcoming. If the wind is too strong the gas is dispersed or moves too fast. If the wind is too light it takes the gas too long to cross No Man's Land. Very light winds are also more likely to change their direction than stronger winds, and may blow the gas back into the German lines. The best winds blow between four and twelve miles an hour. A wind of eight miles carries the gas-cloud about twice as fast as a man moves away who retreats rapidly. It is perfectly clear that the German meteorologists have made very careful study of wind and weather before launching such gas-attacks, and their success, in a large majority of cases, shows how well their weather-forecasts were made."

At sea, the weather is, of course, an important factor. Opinions differ, however, Professor Ward tells us, regarding the most favorable season for submarine activity. At present, naval opinion in Washington seems to be that the smoother water and longer daylight of summer may be offset by the better opportunity during the long winter nights to come to the surface to recharge batteries, rest crews, and make long trips unsubmerged. In raids like that on Zeebrugge there is no doubt of the influence of weather conditions. Says the writer:

"Admirable Keyes, according to the reports, waited for 'certain conditions of wind and weather' before he gave orders for his fleet to cross the Channel. What the British wanted was a weather-type which should combine an ordinary ocean-fog with winds favorable for the use of a smoke-curtain for purposes of concealment. The British vessels advanced under a dense smoke-screen, aided later by a fog. Aerial work was necessarily interfered with. A clear and concise press report of the operations is as follows:

"'The losses of the Zeebrugge raiders were due almost entirely to a shift of the wind, which prevented the complete success of the smoke-screen. Fortunately, the wind held in the right direction long enough to enable the *Vindictive* and her consorts to approach the mole, but changed and dissipated the screen as the men landed. This enabled the Germans to find targets.

"'At Ostend the shift of the wind came a little earlier and upset the plans of attack. Small craft with smoke-apparatus ran in according to program and set up a screen. Then they lit two large flares to mark the entrance of the harbor for the concrete cruisers. Unfortunately, before these could get up, the screen was blown away and the German gun-fire quickly destroyed the flares. This left our cruisers with nothing to guide them, and tho they tried to proceed by guesswork under heavy fire, these gallant efforts were in vain.'

"According to Sir Eric Geddes, the difficulties at Ostend were 'considerably increased by mist, rain, and low visibility, and the consequent absence of aerial cooperation.' The Italian naval exploit at Pola, which resulted in the destruction of an

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Austrian dreadnought, was favored by a very dark night, and an offshore wind, which prevented the sounds of preparation from being carried landward."

Finally, weather conditions, especially the direction and velocity of the wind, are exercising undoubted influence in aerial warfare. We read:

"Aviators are flying in weather conditions—rain- and snow-storms, gales and mists—which were only very lately regarded as prohibitive. As aerial warfare continues on the Western Front, the disadvantage under which the Allied fliers labor because of the prevailing westerly winds are receiving more and more emphasis. As a well-known aviator has recently expresst it, 'If an airman ever wishes for a favorable wind it is when he is breaking for home. . . . These westerly gales were one of the worst things we had to contend with at the Front. They made it very easy for us to dash into enemy territory, but it was a very different story when we started for home and had to combat the tempest.' In connection with general air-raids, several points are worth noting. On March 11 nine squadrons of German airplanes attacked Paris during a fog, which 'was thick enough to cause the general belief that there was little chance that the Germans would attempt an air-raid.' It may very likely have been for this reason that these weather conditions were selected."

WEEVILS PUNCTURING A COTTON BOLL.

In closing, the author tells us that the source of German meteorological information is still something of a mystery. It is not yet known with certainty how the enemy obtains observations, especially from the western coast of Ireland, which are necessary in constructing weather-maps and making forecasts. He says:

"Captured documents show that their meteorological reports are fairly complete, despite the fact that no publication of weather-data or forecasts is permitted in English newspapers. An English meteorological expert declares that the answer to the question is not through any system of spies and land-wireless, but that the data are obtained from observations taken by submarines."

HAS THE BOLL-WEEVIL MET ITS DOOM?

THE COTTON BOLL-WEEVIL may be foiled at last, we are told by *The Weekly News Letter* of the United States Department of Agriculture. If the present experiments prove as successful as they promise, the weevil will go to its death by the poison route, committing suicide by drinking an arsenical draft, conveniently placed for it. Heretofore, according to the department's authorities, the weevil was supposed to be fairly immune to poison because it could not be successfully dealt with by the two recognized methods of controlling injurious insects. Biting insects, which eat off portions of the plant, can be combated by poisoning their food; sucking insects, which draw their sustenance from plant-juices, can be controlled by suffocating sprays. But the boll-weevil larva, working inside the cotton-flower or fruit buds, can eat away at the plant-tissues out of reach of both of the recognized means of control. The mature weevil punctures the bolls and gets its food from within so it can not be reached by poisons applied to the surface. Suffocating sprays can not be applied effectually, except at great cost, because of the dense foliage, and because the "squares" in which the adult weevils normally are found are surrounded by bracts which have been specially designed by nature to keep out even the heaviest rains. Recently, however, it has been discovered that the weevil drinks water from the rain or dew collected in droplets on the leaves of the cotton-plants. Says *The News Letter:*

"B. R. Coad, of the Bureau of Entomology, . . . with a corps of entomologists with headquarters at Tallulah, La., has been experimenting with various poisons applied in different ways, all with the purpose of administering a dose which would be fatal to these insects. . . . . .

From the United States Department of Agriculture.

FIGHTING BOLL-WEEVILS WITH HAND-POWER DUST-SPRAYERS.

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From the United States Department of Agriculture.

A COTTON CROP SAVED FROM THE WEEVIL.

The first picture shows cotton available for a second picking on a poisoned area at Scott, Miss. The second, taken at the same time and in the same locality, shows the condition of a non-poisoned check area.

"These entomologists have not finished their work, but they have proved by a series of experiments that boll-weevils can be poisoned under field conditions and that poisoning is a practicable method of controlling the pests. . . . Results have shown that yields of from 250 to 1,000 pounds more of seed-cotton per acre can be raised on sprayed areas than on the unsprayed plats. The experiments have been conducted under many conditions and for several years, so as to give the method a complete trial before making the results known to the growers."

In spite of varying conditions and many difficulties, a definite weevil control has resulted from the poisoning, even where the experiments were conducted on comparatively small areas, subject to a continual influx of weevils from surrounding untreated cotton. One large-scale treatment was made in Arkansas where the infestation was so severe that it seemed probable that no bolls would be left to open. According to the department:

"It was, of course, too late to attempt to set a new crop by poisoning, but an effort was made to save the bolls then present on the plants.

"Treatments were given from August 23 to about September 1 on several hundred acres. Upon counting the squares it was found that about 86 per cent. of the squares in the cotton to be poisoned had been weevil-punctured. This cotton was given a single poisoning, and about ten days later it was found that the weevil infestation in these same cuts or areas had been reduced so that only 36 per cent. of the squares were punctured. During the same period the infestation in the adjoining unpoisoned cotton had been increasing steadily. . . . . .

"In starting the treatment of this large area it had been anticipated that several applications would be necessary to produce the desired result, but the effect of a single application was so pronounced that it seemed unnecessary to repeat it."

The poison is applied in the form of a dust cloud, blown upon the plants, and not in the form of a mist or spray. The finer the powder the more effective it will be. We read further:

"Effective poisoning with dry dust can be done while the dew is on the plant, as the poison not only clings to the plant better but has much less tendency to drift from the cotton. The most effective time for application, therefore, usually is between 4 P.M. and 9 A.M. Several machines are on the market for dust-spraying. In the early experiments a hand dust-gun was used with which it was possible to cover four to five acres a day. In order to cover larger areas, however, a special power-machine was developed which will cover nearly two hundred acres a day. The department now expects to develop an intermediate type which can be sold cheaply and which will cover twenty to thirty acres a day."

In general, about five pounds an acre has been applied, but less can be used, especially if mixed with other powdered substances, such as lime, to act as carriers. The cost has been about a dollar an acre, but this can be considerably reduced. To quote again:

"Further, it will rarely be necessary to poison an entire plantation to control the weevils, since on emerging in the spring they always concentrate near the area in which they passed the winter. The weevils remain rather closely at these points until they have multiplied sufficiently to threaten a shortage in the local food-supply. . . . . .

"By concentrating on the more heavily infested cuts just before the weevils become sufficiently abundant to migrate to the remainder of the cotton it will be possible not only directly to benefit the cotton treated, but to protect the remainder of the plantation by preventing the weevil migration."

It is interesting to note that in the earlier experiments for the control of the boll-weevil, at a time when it was thought that the cotton-growing industry of the country might be doomed, arsenical dust-sprays were tried, in 1909, in Louisiana. This was surprizingly successful, tho the reason for its success was not then known.

MICROSCOPIC MOVIES—A novel application of the moving picture to industrial work is its use in the study of the minute changes that take place in a structural material under stress. Moving pictures showing how structural steel appears under the microscope when it is "fatigued" by repeated bendings were shown recently at a meeting of engineers and are reported by *The Iron Age* (New York, July 4) to have revealed to them unexpected possibilities in this method of investigation. Says this paper on its editorial page:

"The moving picture has entered a new field. When it first appeared few could have imagined that it would ever be applied microscopically in metallurgy. What was probably the first instance of this kind was one of the surprizes of the annual meeting of the testing engineers at Atlantic City recently. The various changes in structure and the results of stresses taking place in wrought iron when subjected to repeated bendings were shown with admirable skill and effect. Professor Moore, of the University of Illinois, who took the picture, has probably introduced a method of investigation of far-reaching importance, both technically and practically. It is believed that the new idea will be successfully applied to steel, non-ferrous metals, and various alloys in the near future. Besides explaining many interesting phenomena, not now fully understood, it may settle some controversies which otherwise would remain open much longer. It may determine just how steel begins to deteriorate under stress, whether through the crystal or in some other way. A solution of this problem might lead to a heat treatment prolonging the life of certain steels and making them less liable to fatigue. The moving photomicrograph may show also whether in plastic deformation of steel the change is due to slip bands or, according to the other contention, to a change in orientation. Applied to brass and special alloys, where crystal formations are large and definite, it may give important results. Professor Moore has rendered a distinct service and may have opened up a broader field than is now realized."

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THE PRICE OF FORGETFULNESS

IT IS DOUBTLESS UNFAIR that the penalties of forgetfulness should vary so widely with circumstances. A man forgets to post a letter, and nothing happens. An engineman forgets—and a train-load of innocent passengers goes hurtling to its doom. The actual lapse of memory is about the same in both cases. What shall we do about it? Is it not time that the lives of thousands of travelers shall be held in safety by something more substantial than the slender thread of one man's memory? Is it not well to discard the signal systems that indicate to a man what he must do, and fail when he fails, and substitute control systems that will do what is needed mechanically without dependence on any man's mental condition at the moment of emergency? *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York), which has long been advocating the universal adoption of some form of mechanical train-control, has this to say on the subject, taking some recent occurrences as its text:

"A short time ago an accident occurred on one of our prominent railway-lines by which the engineman and three others were killed. The derailment is said to have occurred at a defective switch. A freight-train had been able to pass over the switch previously, and it was then thought to be somewhat out of order. The belief, however, prevailed that the signals protected the road and would give sufficient warning to prevent anything going wrong with following trains. The press dispatch reads: 'According to the testimony of railroad men, the crew of a freight-train which passed over the switch a few hours before the accident found it could not be locked. A series of block-signals, however, was believed to be sufficient to guard trains following from the danger of running over the switch at too high a rate of speed, and two other trains did pass the switch before the special, without any difficulty. The wreck is believed to have been due to the engineer, who was killed, running past a signal to slow down.'

"It is quite probable that the signals did all that was expected of them. We are not trying to rehearse the incidents of the unfortunate occurrence, and we do not vouch for the accuracy nor for the sequence of events as stated in the daily prints. We are concerned with the fact that is glaringly obvious, that is, the signal system did not fail, it was in good working order, and it gave the full and adequate warning that it was expected to give. It did its part most satisfactorily, and yet the accident happened. It is alleged that the engineman ran past the signal or disregarded the warning. The engineman is dead and can not admit or deny the allegation. But the accident is there with all its baleful consequences. The fact, if it be a fact, that the dead engineman did transgress affords small comfort to the traveling public, and it brings home to everybody exactly what is the function of the signal system, and what it is expected to accomplish.

"The signal system affords a clear, unequivocal warning, but it does not, nor is it expected to, control the train. That is the fundamental point, and it emphasizes the fact that a control system is now in order. This does not discredit the signal systems of the country. They are carefully thought out, they are well made, they work excellently, but they do not control the movement, nor the speed, nor the stopping of the train. That is an attribute of railway-signaling work that is not here yet, and every day the necessity for it becomes more and more apparent. The whole signal system is a monument of skill, of efficiency, and of well-directed labor. But the time in which we live requires more. A control signal is urgently needed. The demand is imperative.

"Have you ever thought that forgetting to post a letter for your wife is no more of a sin than many enginemen commit, viewed simply as an intellectual lapse? Nothing happens to you, but the engineman kills some one. The consequences have nothing to do with the lapse. All 'forgets' are psychologically equal. The fact that the engineman sacrifices himself to death proves he is in the grasp of something he can not resist. To assume that one can discipline a man so that he shall never make a mental mistake, or be guilty of a mental lapse again after he has made one, is to run in the face of ascertained knowledge.

"Suppose you want the length of the shadow of a factory-chimney at noon. You take the angle with the horizontal made by the sun over the chimney-top at twelve o'clock. You do this with a sextant and get it right. You know the angle at the base of the chimney on the ground line is 90 degrees, but you assume the height of the chimney. You solve the triangle and carry the work out to six places of decimals. Your mathematics is absolutely right and your result beyond question; yet you can't swear to the length of the shadow, even when worked out to six decimal places—because you assumed one factor, the height of the chimney, which you did not know.

"The signal system may be worked out to six decimals, one may say, and the mathematics and the functions are correct, yet it occasionally fails on account of an assump ion, and the assumption is that a man is always up to 100 per cent. efficiency, when it is known, and it has been proved time and time again, that he is not always up to, and sometimes not near, that mark. The weak spot in the whole signal system that we use to-day, with its excellent mechanical accuracy, is the man. He now and then disastrously fails."

A FATAL WATER ILLUSION

HUNDREDS OF CAPABLE SWIMMERS have been drowned by mistaking the movement of waves in the water for the movement of the water itself. Wrongly thinking that they were being carried seaward by some current, they have become frantic and have finally succumbed to what is a mere optical illusion. These somewhat startling statements are made in *Science* (New York, July 12), by Walter R. Shaw, of the University of the Philippines, Manila. Obviously a thorough understanding of the illusion to which Mr. Shaw calls attention will, if he is right, save many lives, and he urges that publicity be given to it in courses in physics, physiology, and physical culture. Evidently it is particularly dangerous for persons who have learned to swim in tanks, or in still ponds where there are no waves. When such swimmers see the waves racing ahead of them they at once feel that they are being carried backward, conclude that there is an "undertow," and are actually frightened to their deaths by an illusion. To quote:

"There is an optical illusion that has probably led, within comparatively recent times, to the death by drowning of scores, or even hundreds, of capable but inexperienced swimmers. A person swimming with the wind, and consequently with the waves, which travel in the same direction faster than it is possible to swim, receives the impression of being carried backward by the water. In the absence of knowledge or information covering the case, most persons, so situated, if headed toward the shore, immediately think of 'undertow,' a word which nearly every one has heard, and believe themselves to be caught in an offshore current. The instincts of an untrained or half-trained swimmer always lead to a nervous haste and overexertion in deep water, even under conditions most favorable for swimming. When these instincts are supplemented by the panic that arises from the belief that the person is caught in an 'undertow,' the resulting increase of effort and acceleration of action reduces efficiency to a degree that must certainly have left many persons fatally exhausted before they reached a footing. My attention was first called to this phenomenon through two cases of able-bodied but indifferent swimmers who, after swimming just beyond their depths in an onshore breeze at Pasay Beach, near Manila, returned to the bathhouse in an excited state and reported having been caught in an 'undertow' with nearly fatal result. In each case I made immediate investigation of the water at the point indicated and found neither 'undertow' nor offshore current sufficient to embarrass any swimmer. Subsequently, on numerous occasions, while initiating beginners into deep-water swimming, being headed for shore with an onshore breeze, I have heard the initiate remark, with deep concern, that there was a current against us. This required to be accounted for. The feeling of being carried backward may be satisfactorily explained to most persons as arising in the same way as the effect commonly produced on a person seated in a stationary railway coach when a train on an adjoining track moves forward. It would be more strictly comparable with the effect produced by two trains, one on each side of the stationary coach, moving forward at the same speed. When this optical illusion receives due publicity in courses in physics, physiology, and physical culture in our colleges, schools, and gymnasia, there will be less danger attendant upon open-water swimming for tank-, pond-, and river-trained swimmers who venture beyond their depths in larger bodies of water. And less danger will mean less loss of life. It will be obvious to the reader that a swimmer should choose fixt objects by which to gage his progress."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

KIPLING'S WELCOME TO AMERICANS

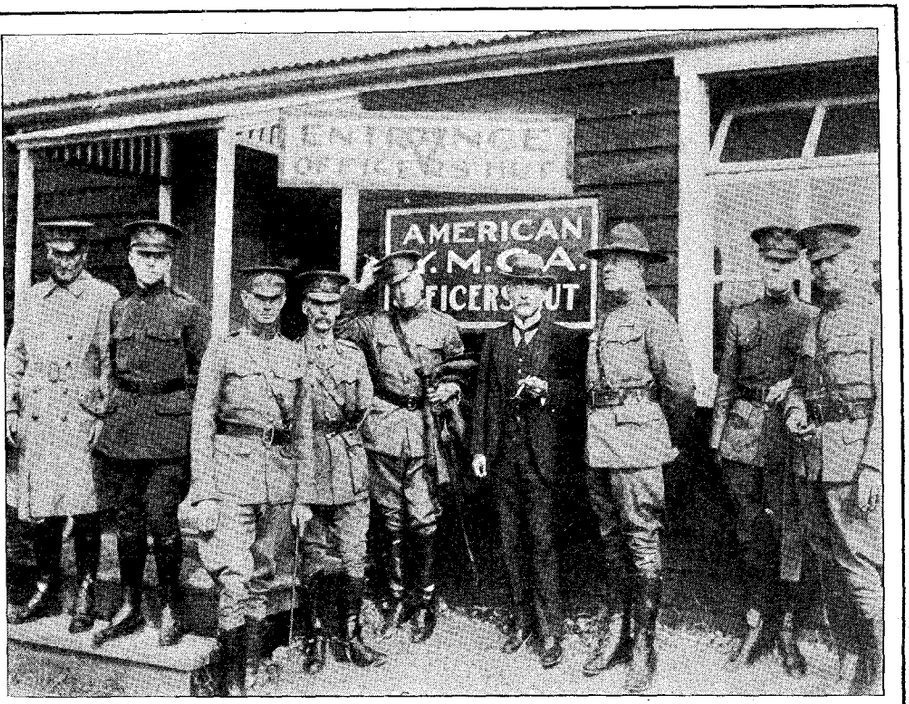
A GOOD DEAL OF WATER has run under the bridge since Mr. Kipling wrote about "The American," and made him a man of mystery. If modesty should not deter one in saying so, the poem that appeared in "The Seven Seas," back in 1896, summed up the American as the European is now quite freely acknowledging him, and Kipling's value as a prophet grows. What two lines express America's entrance into the war like

> Till dazed by many doubts, he wakes
> The drumming guns that—have no doubts?

Or is there something even better in the characterization of the American as he has committed himself to the job:

> But while reproof around him rings,
> He turns a keen untroubled face
> Home, to the instant need of things.
> . . . . . .
> He greets the embarrassed gods, nor fears
> To shake the iron hand of Fate?

These are lines out of the whole poem that will be read with keener interest now that Mr. Kipling has paid a second tribute to the American spirit, this time in his addresses at Winnell Down, near Winchester, when his theme was the American invasion of England. He spoke first in welcome to the American forces which had come to the rest-camp there, and later in the opening of a Y. M. C. A. hut for officers, and he welcomed our forces into the brotherhood that the losses and sacrifices of the Allied Powers have welded together. "As I see it," he is quoted as saying, "the gain, the immense and outstanding gain, that has come to us out of all this furnace of affliction in which we have walked is that this very war has welded, by common endurance, by common knowledge, and by pain shared together, the decent-minded, kindly, and clean-thinking peoples of the earth."



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KIPLING WITH AMERICAN OFFICERS AT WINNELL.

Taking a part in "the actual bodily transit of the New World moving in arms to aid in redressing the balance of the Old."

Later, at the opening of the hut for officers, Mr. Kipling expanded his idea of our invasion, calling attention to the fact that 800 years had passed since England had been permanently occupied by an armed force, and then the Britons did not take kindly to the invaders. He knew this because he lives a few miles from where the battle of Hastings was fought, where all the trouble began, and he assured his auditors that "they are still talking about it.". In the New York *Evening Post*, where his words of welcome, coupled with a forceful presentation of the fundamental principles of the war, appear, he asserts that conditions in the countryside, all the way from the point of the American disembarkation, have changed:

"They will, after 853 years; even in England. [Laughter.] You may have noticed that we do not resent either the presence of your armed forces on our soil, or your buildings such as these, which are one of the visible signs of your occupation.

"As far as you are concerned, we are a placid, not to say pacifist, community. You could not annoy us if you started in to build pyramids. [Laughter.] On the contrary, we should be pleased. We should say: 'This looks like business; this looks as if the United States meant to stay till they had done their share of the job thoroughly.' We have been a long time over our present job, and we may be a long time yet. It has been a little bigger than we expected, because this is the first time since the Creation that all the world has been obliged to unite to crush the devil. You remember that before the war one of our easy theories was that the devil was almost extinct, that he was only the child of misfortune or accident, and that we should soon abolish him by passing ringing resolutions against him. That has proved an expensive miscalculation. We find now that the devil is very much alive, and very much what he always was—immensely industrious, a born organizer, and better at quoting Scripture for his own ends than most honest men. [Laughter.] His industry and organization we can all deal with, but more difficult to handle is his habit of quoting Scripture as soon as he is in difficulties. When Germany begins to realize that her defeat is certain, we shall be urged, in the name of mercy, toleration, loving-kindness, for the sake of the future of mankind, or by similar appeals to the inextinguishable vanity of man, who delights in thinking himself holy and righteous, when he is really only lazy and tired—I say we shall be urged on those high grounds to make some sort of compromise with, or to extend some recognition to, the Power which has for its one object the destruction of man, body and soul.

"Yet, if we accept these pleas, we shall betray mankind as effectively as tho we had turned our backs on the battle from the first. Your own President has said that there is no conceivable half-way house in dealing with the world's enemy. It is certainly no part of our business to strike moral attitudes for our own satisfaction till we have administered some measure of justice to those who have made it their religion to do iniquity. I say

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some measure of justice, because when the full tale is told the world will see that no retribution which for our own soul's sake we dare exact, can atone for the sin against the light that Germany has deliberately committed. To that extent, then, the world's enemy is protected by humanity's decree that there are certain things which man born of woman must not do. Outside that bare protection, what right has this Power of Absolute Evil to concern herself either in the shaping or the substance of life on earth after the war? None whatever, till we have evidence—not merely belief, but sure proof—that her heart has been changed."

Unlike the other invaders England has known, Mr. Kipling points out that this last force brings everything it needs with it and does not live on the inhabitants:

"In this you are true to the historical vow of your ancestors when they said to ours: 'Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute.' [Laughter and cheers.] At any other time the nations would be lost in amazement at the mere volume and scope of your equipment, at the terrifying completeness of your preparations, at the dread evidence of power that underlies them. But we have lived so among miracles these past four years that, even tho the thing accomplishes itself before our very eyes, we scarcely realize that we watch the actual bodily transit of the New World moving in arms to aid in redressing the balance of the Old.

"We are too close to these vast upheavals and breakings-forth to judge of their significance. One falls back on the simple, the more comprehensible, fact that we are all blood-brothers in a common cause, and, therefore, in that enduring fellowship of loss, toil, peril, and homesickness which needs must be our portion before we come to the victory. But life is not all gray, even under these skies. There is a reasonable amount of fun left in the world still, if you know where to look for it; and I have noticed that the young generally have this knowledge. And there are worse fates in the world than to be made welcome, as you are, more than welcome, to the honorable and gallant fraternity of comrades-in-arms the wide world over. Our country and our hearts are at your service, and with these our understanding of the work ahead of you. That understanding we have bought at the price of the life-blood of a generation."

Mr. Kipling then declared the hut open in these words:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by a few citizens of the United States, I declare this inn open, for the comfort and refreshment of the officers of the Armies of the United States in the intervals of their labors, which may God bless!"

LITERATURE AND DRUGS

THE BITTER ACCUSATION of the London wit who ascribed the abounding spirits of George Bernard Shaw to the fact that he wore alien enemy woolens and lived on a vegetable diet has never brought either woolens or vegetables into disrepute. But the fact that masterpieces of Coleridge, De Quincey, Poe, and others are believed to have been written by habitual users of drugs or alcohol has not helped the fame of either of these commodities so necessary in their proper sphere and proportion. The relationship between drugs and genius is one of perennial literary interest, we read in the literary section of the New York *Times*, and it is too often the case that writers on this subject assume there must be some abnormality either of mind or temperament in the world's great poets and novelists. The creator of a *Hamlet*, or a *Falstaff*, a *Faerie Queene*, or a *David Copperfield* seems scarcely to conform to the ordinary rules of psychology. Consequently there has grown up about the lives of many of our men of genius a tradition exhibiting them as victims of drugs, alcohol, mental disease!—and this to such an extent that "we are half inclined to regard as inevitable the pathological explanation of any great creative force in literature. The remarks of *The Times* are suggested by an essay on drugs and genius by Jeannette Marks in *The Yale Review* (New Haven, July). Altho she attributes a great deal to morbid, abnormal influences, she does admit the tremendous part played by thoroughly normal tastes and characteristics in the making of great literature, and *The Times* observes:

"There can be no question that in certain instances—happily few—the influence of drugs or alcohol has stimulated the creative faculty in literature. Such an instance is graphically described in Mrs. Atherton's 'The Gorgeous Isle,' a story based on the strange fatality that haunted the genius of Ernest Dowson. It has been said, also, that Swinburne's work deteriorated in fire and originality on account of the comparatively ascetic life the poet was forced to live with Watts-Dunton. But in this case it might well be argued that Swinburne, whether helped or hindered by the wildness of his early years, had exhausted his rich vein of gold before he settled down to the sober life at Putney, and hence, in the natural order of things, no more 'Atalantas,' or 'Poems and Ballads,' or 'Songs before Sunrise' were to be expected of him. But, after all, his 'Tristram of Lyonnesse' was written at Putney—and what could be more brilliant, more touched with the true Swinburnian fire, than this recreation of the old Arthurian legend? All of which warns us that the traditional influence of drugs and alcohol on genius is by no means so easy to trace as it appears. In the much-cited case of Poe also, what proof is there, after all, that, as Miss Marks indicates, 'opium and alcohol' were joint authors of 'Ulalume' and 'The Pit and the Pendulum'? From the testimony of those who knew him, alcohol had a peculiarly disorganizing effect on Poe's mental activities, rendering him illogical and incoherent while under its influence. His work, characterized by its keen logic quite as much as by its glowing imagination, seems, on that basis, rather the result of non-alcoholic moods than the reverse. In his case, at least, it might be interesting to inquire how much splendid verse and prose were lost to the world through the use of drugs or alcohol."

According to Miss Marks, once we set ourselves to the study of it the part narcotics play in the chemistry of minds develops strangely before the eyes. Here is the mathematics of delirium, equations whose solutions are insanity and death, and she adds:

"Always our boasted civilization breaks down in finer issues. Habit, custom, palliate many brutalities and most tragedies. And until mankind has toiled up the steep way on which bad habits are retrieved and good put in their place, until the popular mind has enlarged its definition of disease to include narcomanias as well as other types of insanity, and has stopt the time-wasting business of condemnation, we shall look on such a spectacle of disaster, content to let human and spiritual waste be a part of our civilization. One who serves society rather than himself, as the man or woman of genius does, deserves at the cost of society to be shielded from those harms (himself included) to which he is peculiarly vulnerable. Otherwise we must make up our minds to sacrifice and waste a large portion of those spiritual and intellectual riches of the highly sensitized genius which lie often almost upon the asylum steps.

"But let us not assert, as if there were some demoniacal logic in it, that Coleridge and De Quincey were geniuses and ate opium. Chaucer, Milton, and Wordsworth, Blake, George Eliot, and Browning were geniuses, and they did not take opium. That sanity, balance of thought, and form in expression must ever be part of the Anglo-Saxon ideal for poetry and prose, admits of no discussion. Such law have our greatest always revealed. Foreign to the English habit of mind is that racial Celtic ecstasy which swings the word away from the reality and tosses it lily-like in white passion toward heaven. And ever foreign, too, must be the enslavement of our poetry and prose by the dark angel of opium."

The citations of Blake are unfortunate, *The Times* thinks, because tho not addicted to drugs or alcohol he was sufficiently "peculiar" in his habits to be considered, with some justice, at least "mad north-northeast," and hence scarcely a good example of balance. But *The Times* finds it especially difficult to follow Miss Marks in her detection of the drug or alcohol influence in certain examples of poetry and imaginative prose. It quotes as "curious and suggestive," but hardly "convincing," the following from Miss Marks's essay:

"'Why,' said a young woman, 'does Swinburne use these words in this way?' She pointed to a group of words whose toes were doing all the steps known to accomplished baochantes.

"'Alcohol,' was the reply.

"'Why,' she might have asked, 'did De Quincey write so unequally often, so strangely sometimes?'

"'Laudanum, the alcoholic tincture of opium.'

"'How did Coleridge manage to create "Kubla Khan"?'

"That is a question not yet decided. Probably a long history

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of unintentional drug-taking lay behind this poem. The 'paper books,' however, in which Coleridge recorded his confessions are lost.

"'Why did Poe write "Ulalume"?'

"'Opium and alcohol.'

"'Why "The Pit and the Pendulum," that sluiceway for the pathological imagination?'

"'Opium, more than alcohol.'

"'Why the peculiar, relentless pessimism of the "City of Dreadful Night"?'

"'Alcohol, and some opium.'

"'Why some of the words unnatural, tortured, of the "Hound of Heaven" and "Sister Songs"?'

"'Laudanum.'

"'Why the jerk of light and color and flex of motion, the sudden terrible sounds in "Christabel"?'

"'Laudanum—somewhat.'"

HOT-SHOT FROM A GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN

A GERMAN-BORN AMERICAN who has been in this country but seven years cries out against the German press of this country, and gives some of the best arguments hitherto promulgated for its suppression. Mr. Charles F. Heartman is a New York bookseller and publisher, and he makes, in a little pamphlet recently published, what he believes to be the first attempt by "an American citizen of German extraction" to effect the ends that many non-Germans are working toward with varying results. As a pamphleteer, comments Mr. George H. Sargent in the Boston *Transcript*, "he is vigorous, even if sometimes idiomatic, and his pamphlet is a part of our war-literature that ought not to be overlooked." Mr. Heartman's advantage over many is in knowing the real Germany as well as the real America. On the latter point his pamphlet gives ample opportunity for readers to judge. He came here, he tells us, as a "political refugee." He had been a journalist in Germany, but his career was "full of little incidents that brought him in conflict with the authorities." The "petty persecutions and restrictions" finally became unbearable, he asserts, and after quitting Germany and working as a free-lance for a few years in London, he "arrived one morning at the Battery third-class and possessing only the few dollars required by law." He asserts that "the most glorious moment of my life was when the postman handed me that long white envelop that I knew contained my naturalization papers." He goes on:

"I had no intention of continuing my journalistic career in this country. All I wanted was to live and work in a country where the rights of the individual were guaranteed by a constitution, made by the people for the people. In the beginning of my career in New York it seemed to be the natural thing to mix with the German-speaking element. I bought and read the German newspapers. I went to German restaurants and theaters and found any number of German acquaintances who spoke and thought German. For a while I thought I lived in Germany. I never possest a great talent for foreign languages and was quite content, for a while, anyhow.

"But gradually I felt the difference between my thoughts and the thoughts of my acquaintances and my press. I could not help recognizing the Prussianism among the great many Germans and German-Americans. The very things I hated, the things that made me leave Germany, the intolerance and rigor, the conceit, the 'know-it-all,' and the 'know-everything-better' surrounded me daily. Together with these I noticed an aversion to everything American. I met every day people who had established a business or lived in good positions, made money, and had everything they wanted. But very seldom did I hear a word of gratitude to the country that gave all these things to them.

"I started thinking and quit reading twice a day a German newspaper that was full of trifling incidents which had happened in some provincial German town, that was full of scandal or sensations which had happened in this country, and always carried a long report of a half-dozen German club-meetings. I discovered all of a sudden that these papers were to me of no educational value, as far as America and its fundamental principles were concerned. I read only in the afternoon a German newspaper, and after a while I quit it altogether, only occasionally buying one here and there for the sake of curiosity. I set myself up in business, sought acquaintances among Americans, and studied American history. And I discovered America.

A FOE OF THE GERMAN-LANGUAGE PRESS,

Charles Fred. Heartman, a New York bookseller of German birth, who declares that the German press of America "never propagated sufficiently the ethics of the American political ideal."

Before my eyes arose a country so wonderful and so glorious, so human and so full of ideals that there was nothing in the world's history comparable with it. There was Abraham Lincoln, who rose from nothing to the greatest human being that ever left a mark in this world. And this man was solely the product and result of American ideals. No other country could ever have produced such a man.

"Far from being satisfied with everything that ever happened in this country and seeing many grave mistakes, I always felt that the remedy was at hand. It was the will of the people, and if ever any one in power should misjudge the will of the masses or oppress their will his time would come and come very soon, election day, when the people would speak and condemn his policy.

"And every once in a while I would go back to my German acquaintances, and I could feel more and more their stupidity, their ingratitude, and their absolute incapacity to comprehend anything American. Why this was I could not understand in the beginning, but gradually it dawned on me.

"It was the reading of the German press that distracted their minds from things American."

The German press and German clubs Mr. Heartman looks upon as "the greatest hindrance toward a good citizenship" for people such as he. And by good citizenship he means "the feeling of being a part of that great American body that has supplied the most supreme effort toward democratizing the world." Germans and German-Americans, he asserts, can not understand the American attitude toward the war "for want of knowledge of American ideals." Going on:

"They can not see that, no matter how great German achievements may be in all the different branches of science and art, and that no matter how wonderful their military results in this

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war may be so far, they ultimately must lose, and positively deserve to lose, because their will is set against human rights. It is incomprehensible to them that altho there seems to be little left to-day in the United States of free speech, free press, and certain rights of the individual, all these are merely momentary incidents, dictated by the necessity of circumstances.

"They can not see that the American ideal is greater and far more human than the German. Their press have, before America entered into this war, filled them up with animosity against the British and have always told them that German *Kultur* is supreme on earth as an ethical ideal. It has never propagated sufficiently the ethics of the American political ideal. And altho the German press now refrain from such utterances, Americans can not understand the extent to which damage is done.

"And that is why I am in favor of the suppression of the German press. . . . How many Germans and German-American citizens are in this country for ten, twenty, and thirty years and longer and always read German newspapers, German books, and fill themselves up with things German, because it was never necessary for them to learn English, save a few hundred words? They always could get along nicely with the German language. They never heard much about American artists or poets or thinkers. They never tried to become familiar with American ideals or American history, save what they read in the German periodicals and publications about the great deeds of some Americans of German extraction during the Civil War and at other periods. For most of these Germans America was always an uncultured country populated by money-making sharks. They never learned how seriously this country always worked in the fields of science and art and ethics.

"Of course, it would be foolish not to mention the exception. We have plenty of German-Americans in this country who love this land and know why. But these Americans one finds seldom in German circles, and still more seldom will we find German newspapers in their homes."

SONG-BIRTH IN THE ARMY

SONGS, LIKE POETS, seem to be born, not made. At least the songs that have made the strongest appeal to the heart of the soldier have been adaptations of old songs that are made to fit new conditions or have had a chance origin and were seen to fit into the soldier's mood. This fact is surely true of "Tipperary" and also of "The Long, Long Trail," for they preceded the war in the date of their composition and they make no definite reference to war itself. Of course an exception is the song found to be most popular with the French *poilu*—"Quand Madelon," which was palpably written for the Army and is of the war. The spirit of parody quickly got to work with us, and it seems almost inevitable that so popular a song as "My Little Gray Home in the West" should give rise to "My Little Wet Home in the Trench." A dubious interest in the enemy found material in "Hold Your Hand Out, Naughty Boy," for an address to him just over No Man's Land to the words of "Keep your head down, Alleman, last night, in the pale moonlight, I saw you."

The entire willingness of the American troops to get hold of the Kaiser by any grip they can contrive is familiar in the songs of the Canadians; and it is of warm interest to note that the first Canadian division to reach France entered Armentières singing to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia" the following:

Hurrah, hurrah, we'll get you, Kaiser Bill,
Hurrah, hurrah, your cup of joy we'll spill,
The day that you have toasted will be hell let loose
When we go marching through Germany.

To the air of "Good-by, My Bluebell," moving west from Fleurbaix to Ypres, the Canadians sang "Good-by, Old Germany," as they marched:

Good-by, old Germany, farewell to you,
You'll have no Kaiser when the war is through.
You'll have no army, no shot, and shell,
Good-by, old Germany and go to ——.

The recruits' sense of confinement in the ranks appears in the lines:

You're in the army now,
You're in the army now,
You son of a gun, you'll never be done,
You're in the army now.

Trench-songs were made apace, according to Capt. James Belton and Lieut. E. G. Odell, Canadians who fought with the earliest contingents and who are the authors of the book, "Hunting the Hun" (Appleton). From a parody sung to the air of "Sing Me to Sleep" we quote this quatrain:

Far, far from Ypres I want to be,
Where German snipers can't get me;
Think of me crouching where the shells shriek,
Praying for the sergeant to sing me to sleep.

What "Tipperary" was to the British in the early days of the war "Quand Madelon" is to the French, and a writer in the Boston *Transcript* observes:

"From this point of popularity the difference begins to widen, and ends in a genuine breach. 'Tipperary' was not originally a war-song. Fancy pitched upon it when the British troops first set out for France, but only chance connected its jaunty references to a far-away place to the exigencies of a military expedition whose life might be indefinitely long. For that matter, 'There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night,' which cheered the American troops in Cuba, fulfilled a similar chance service. At least it voiced the American temper and determination to create all the trouble that the Spaniards could stand.

"'Quand Madelon' has the distinction of being a real war-song, honestly, candidly, deliberately written for the French soldiers. Unlike so many of deliberate war-songs, 'Quand Madelon' caught on. The *poilu* promptly adopted it. He adopted it with a vim. A musician has complained that the song is heavy-footed, almost Teutonic. Maybe it is, musically. Lyrically it is light-hearted, and suited to the French temper, as its spread well enough proves. You hear it in Havre, in Paris, in Bordeaux, for the civilian has appropriated to himself the favorite of his defender. The youngest classes on their last day out before going to barracks go rolling through the streets to 'Quand Madelon,' and the *légionnaires* with the *fourragère de la légion d'honneur* hum it on leave. 'Quand Madelon' has become universal.

"The music speaks not only for itself, but for the words. As for the verse, it chants the presence, near the front line, of an inn presided over by a serving-maid who is the *confidante* of the *poilus*."

"Madelon" has become a prime favorite with our own men, we are told, and the *Transcript* contributor, in giving fragments of an English version, says:

"When a soldier, resting by the roadside there, made love to her:

She danced away and laughed: "My stars above!
Why, how could I consent to marry you,
When I have my whole regiment to love?"

"It is the chorus that is most catching, they say, and our boys have caught it from their gallant French companion regiments, with which they have brigaded:

When Madelon comes out to serve us drinks,
We always know she's coming by her song!
And every man, he tells his little tale,
And Madelon, she listens all day long.
Our Madelon is never too severe—
A kiss or two is nothing much to her—
She laughs us up to love and life and God—
Madelon! Madelon! Madelon!

"There is a verse with a minor strain, not too serious—which Mr. Heywood Broun has given a capital version for in his 'The A. E. F.':

We all have girls for keeps that wait at home,
Who'll marry us when fighting-time is done;
But they are far away—too far to tell
What happens in these days of cut and run.
We sigh away such days as best we can,
And pray for time to bring us nearer home,
But tales like ours won't wait till then to tell—
We have to run and boast to Madelon.
We steal a kiss—she takes it all in play;
We dream she is that other—far away.

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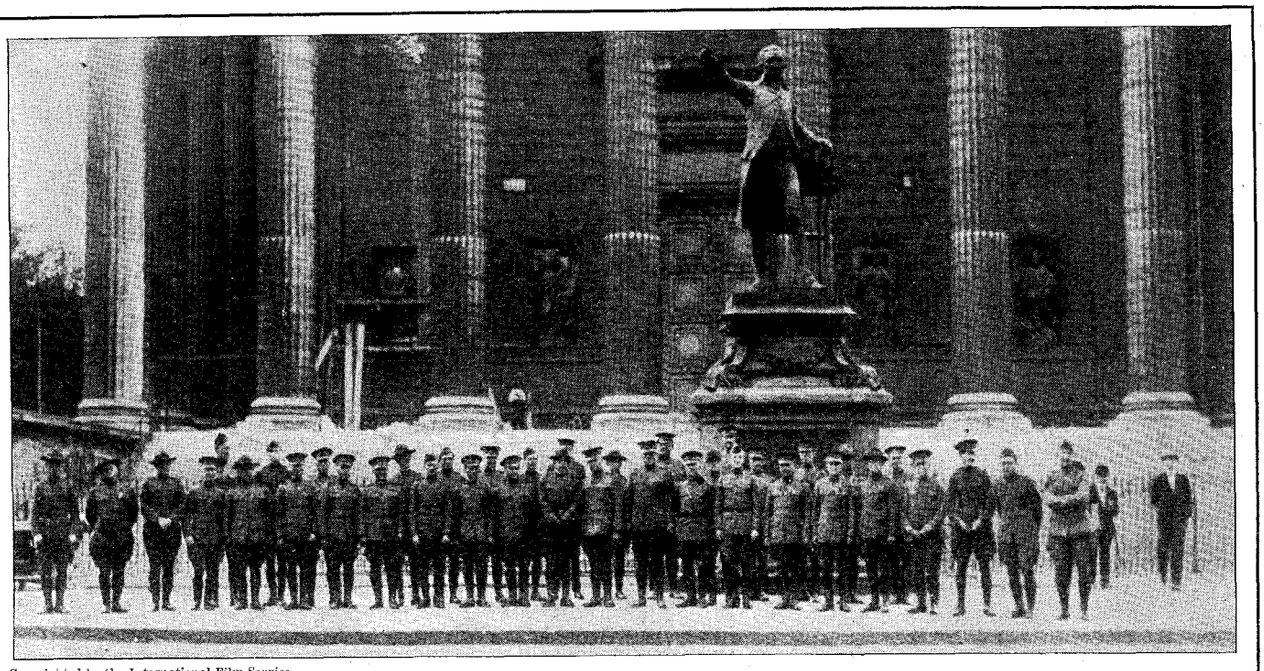
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



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KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BEFORE THE MADELEINE.

These secretaries were photographed just before they departed from Paris for their duties at the Front. The famous church in the background, the Madeleine, shows the signs of German raids, the statue at the reader's left in the niche in the wall having lost its head in one.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS IN THE WAR

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS is asked by the Knights of Columbus to continue its work with the men in the service of the United States, and the drive to collect this amount will begin after the Christmas holidays. While New York and the country generally were panting in the intense heat of early August the largest convention ever held of this fraternity worked valiantly to perfect its organization for the coming year's efforts. "Rightly has it been called the Victory Convention," says the Boston *Pilot*, "for the triumph of the arms of the Allies was its pæan; its enthusiasm was constant and gripping; its optimism acute and intense; its pledges whole-hearted and sincere; its sacrifices tremendous; its existence providential; its Americanism of the purest, most loyal character, and all that was said and done dominated by sublime faith in God's providence, which would not permit a ray of doubt concerning the ultimate success of the momentous tasks which are confronting the nation and those, fully as important and significant, which are to come."

In the report rendered by Supreme Secretary McGinley the work that has already warranted public faith in the Order was reviewed:

"For the twelve million dollars which have been realized in the first year's campaign the Order is able to show a brilliant record of its stewardship. Seven and one-half million dollars of this sum have been expended and appropriated, every dollar being applied to the best result of its value. Roughly, about four million dollars have been spent on the work abroad and over three million dollars on the work at home.

"No fewer than 150 Knights of Columbus halls are in operation in the camps and cantonments of the United States, the number of buildings in each camp ranging from one in the smaller encampments to three in the great cantonments. Each building has its staff of a general secretary and his assistants, 350 secretaries in all being attached to the K. of C. buildings in this country, while 100 K. of C. chaplains are serving the boys at home, night and day.

"The buildings are all fully equipped with chapels, libraries, writing-desks, lounges, fireplaces, stoves, ice-water, billiard-tables, player-pianos, grafonolas, and scores of miscellaneous games; each building contains a stage with scenic apparatus, and cinematographs and films are provided for the constant entertainment of the men.

"In France forty-five Knights of Columbus huts are in operation, and 175 secretaries and forty K. of C. chaplains are serving the men, not only at the ports of debarkation and at the American encampments, but right up at the front line.

"The crucial problems of labor and transportation in France were solved with the aid of the French Government, which not only enabled the Order to secure a large quantity of automobiles, but, in recognition of the vital value of the K. of C. work, assigned scores of French soldier-priests to aid in it.

"In England, too, the work is under way, and the same story will shortly be told concerning our encampments in Italy. Cardinal Bourne recently blessed the corner-stone of a K. of C. building in London. Wherever the boys go the K. of C. work will follow them, and the Order's hospitality is extended also to the Allied armies and navies.

"The buildings abroad are equipped precisely as those at home, and abroad special attention is paid to an adequate supply of athletic materials, for the American soldier loves nothing better in a foreign land than the games of his home country.

"Recently orders were placed for 50,000,000 cigarets, each cigaret to bear the K. of C. monogram, 2,000,000 bouillon cubes, ten tons of sweet chocolate, 2,000,000 packages of chewing-gum, several three-and-a-half-ton motor-trucks, and large consignments of coffee, condensed milk, and other supplies for our men at the Front. The single item of stationery calls, each week, for 3,000,000 sheets of paper and 1,500,000 envelops. Tens of thousands of rosaries, scapulars, prayer-books, and other religious articles have been and are being distributed.

"And this imposing showing represents but the growth of the work for the first year. It is expanding day by day. Additional buildings are in course of construction, a feature being the erection of numbers of portable structures. Scores of secretaries are being recruited for service at home and abroad, and the total of chaplains is being largely increased.

"Furthermore, the Committee on War Activities has taken

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steps to fill a keenly felt need by appropriating large sums of money for the acquisition and maintenance of service centers for soldiers and sailors and their relatives in the great metropolitan districts in this country. In Greater New York $300,000 will be spent on these centers, in Detroit $50,000 will be so expended. In this city two K. of C. service clubs are already in operation. The War Committee has appointed a subcommittee to attend to this important department of the Order's work.

"These service clubs will provide accommodations for the men and their relatives, besides those creature comforts that the men greatly appreciate during their periods of recreation and furlough.

"In brief, the growth of the work, both extensively and intensively, will be such that the seven and a half million dollars expended on it during the first year, large tho it seems when compared with initial estimates, will, in its turn, be dwarfed by the great fund necessary to support the huge program now lying before the Order for fulfilment.

"With every reason the Order relies upon the fullest support, not only of American Catholics, but of Americans of all creeds and races. The work is for all. The Order, in its application of the War Fund, lives up to the letter and spirit of the splendid slogan, "Everybody Welcome and Everything Free for the Men Here and Overseas!" With forty thousand Knights now in the service and hundreds of thousands of Catholic boys bearing arms for the Republic, fellow citizens know the Knights for what they are—second to none in practical patriotism."

WHEN THE PREACHERS COME HOME

SEVENTY-FIVE TO NINETY PER CENT. of the future ministry are wearing khaki, handling guns or carrying stretchers. This is the estimate of George E. Robins in *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto), restricting his survey to Canadian Methodists, but implying something of a wider-spread application. The question naturally arising is, "What new contribution will these soldier-preachers make to the college, church, city, and country?" Methodism, which speaks in this case, is recalled as a faith that has "always emphasized personal experience," and the writer in *The Guardian* easily foresees that "the unique personal experiences of the boys during this war will prove an inexhaustible collection." He also sees that "Professor James's 'Varieties' will be greatly augmented." Thus:

"St. Paul's account of his perils will be paralleled, possibly written with additions. Shipwrecked, torpedoed, dangers from mines and airships, gassed, taken prisoner, escaped, recaptured, punished, with many a sleepless night, in hunger and thirst, in frequent fastings, in cold and with insufficient clothing—these things are the lot of our military ministers.

"Such modern apostles of freedom, bearing on their body the marks of wounds, exhibiting by their physical disability their willingness to suffer for righteousness' sake, will surely make a dramatic appeal to the future congregations. They, indeed, gave their bodies to be burned, gassed, wounded, to be served out to the hungry jaws of the merciless instruments of destruction used in modern warfare. And because they had love it will profit them much.

"One factor in deciding the contribution they will make is the opportunity they are getting to test the theories of the lecture-room in the arena of the Great War. The theories of the atonement will be viewed in the light of the noble sacrifices of the tens of thousands of young men, throbbing with the hope of a useful life, who willingly gave their lives for the world's good and salvation. The question of total depravity will be dealt with as they bear in mind the reappearance of elemental virtues in the hell of war. Christian perfection and entire sanctification will not have the theological confectionery flavor that some protected lives have often associated with these ideas. The problem of suffering will present new aspects to those whose bodies have had to be repaired. The subject of death will be interpreted by those who have had to face it many times, and who have witnessed the grim reaper's operations on a colossal scale."

New points of view can not fail to be a contribution of the war to life:

"A criticism often made of the ministers is that they are too bookish and impractical, out of touch with the business and industrial world. But this massing of men from all stations of life, standardizing their dress and drill, linking lawyer and laborer, teacher and trainman, farmer and salesman, preacher and pressman, what result will it have? Outward uniformity there is, but it is impossible to standardize the conversation in barracks, tent, and trench. What an opportunity to hear views representative of all phases of life! Crude and cultured conceptions given with equal candor. The untrained mind's solution of moral problems competing with that of the trained thinker. Each social doctor advertising his remedy for all ills, educational and religious, political and industrial.

"The warring probationers will give valuable aid in representing the soldiers' ideas of the *post-bellum* reforms and reconstruction policies which should emerge out of this fight. No one expects that events will run like a well-oiled machine when peace is declared and demobilization commences. Prussianism, tyranny, discontent, and intolerance will not die when the hatchet is buried and the pipe of peace is lit. The declaration of peace with Germany will mean starting another offensive against all forms of social injustice. The religious and social leaders who have proved themselves 'over there' will be the ones to go 'over the top' in the fight against all the unprogressive and undesirable elements 'over here.'

"From the trench-trained ministers we can expect unconventional methods and—language. The pungent phrases of the boys will be brought into action and used as watchwords and battle-cries. The petty bickerings which unfortunately have characterized some church meetings will be dealt with drastically, for such smallnesses will be intolerable to those who were members of the Allied forces.

"The spirit of adventure which has characterized the soldiers will be gloriously used by those who 'continue on trial.' Those who had a tendency in prewar days to become ideal divines will, by the process of war, be humanized. Is it too much to hope that our fighting parsons will become leaders of a new crusade, mercilessly attacking evil whether it is veiled or seen, challenging the 'Turkish' forces of retrogression and oppression that attempt to make Canada other than a Holy Land?"

WHAT "MISSING IN ACTION" MEANS

PROBABLY THE GREATEST ORDEAL to a family comes when a soldier is reported "missing in action," says Mr. W. J. Castle, Director of the Bureau of Communication, Washington, and this uncertainty is due to the fact that the report may mean any one of several things. It may mean that a soldier has been killed, or that he has been injured so severely that identification is not possible for the time, or it may mean that he was taken prisoner. In the greater number of cases it will turn out that men who are reported missing in action have been captured by the Germans. This informant is further quoted in the press:

"The Bureau of Communication does not wait for an inquiry from the family when a soldier is reported missing in action. The name, regiment, and company of the man are sent at once to the searchers in all the hospitals. Effort is made to find the soldier who saw the missing man last, and it is likely that survivors of the engagement in which the man disappeared may be found in some of the hospitals. Those who took part in the engagement are asked, when found, whether they knew the missing man, whether they saw him at any time during the fight; if not, whether they have any hearsay knowledge of what happened to him.

"The evidence obtained, no matter how conflicting, is forwarded to Washington, where bulletins, successively, are issued to the family, with a caution as to what information is hearsay.

"While this investigation is going on among those American soldiers who were in the same engagement, another is being conducted to determine from German sources whether the man was taken prisoner. This is done through the International Red Cross at Geneva. As soon as an American soldier is reported missing, the name is sent to Geneva and thence the request for information is sent to the German Red Cross. As the German Red Cross is desirous of obtaining reciprocal information as to German prisoners captured by the Allies, we find that prompt attention is given to our requests.

"Information as to prisoners captured by the Germans is generally received by us, through the International Red Cross, days, sometimes weeks, before a report is received by the State

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Department or the publication of the official lists by Germany. In a few cases we have received information that a man reported missing is a prisoner in Germany within a week after he disappeared, but usually the time required is five or six weeks. The Germans often permit us to send cards to their families stating that they have been captured.

"The prisoners are first sent to a central camp in Germany; thence they are distributed. When they arrive at the other camps the Prisoners' Help Committee is permitted to send a notification to the American Red Cross in Bern, Switzerland, in order that regular food-supplies may be promptly forwarded. The American Red Cross maintains a warehouse at Bern, with supplies of food and clothing from the American Red Cross and the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army. There are also stores of clothing from the United States Navy.

"Four parcels of food are supplied to each American prisoner of war every two weeks. Clothing is also sent, as needed, and tobacco. A self-addrest postal-card, for acknowledgment of the receipt of the package, is enclosed, and, with few exceptions, the prisoners return the card. There are at present in the warehouse at Bern 3,000 tons of food and incidental supplies, besides a stock of clothing. These supplies will be doubled within six weeks by the addition of shipments now in transit."

COMFORT FOR MOTHERS

ONE WORD IN THE KAISER'S LETTER to Frau Meter after she had lost nine sons in the war strikes the majority of non-Germans with amazement. It has been often asserted by our enemies that the world outside their borders does not think as do the Germans, and the rebuke is accepted as praise, but when the Kaiser writes the bereaved mother that he is "gratified" by the extent of her sacrifice there is seen to be a depth yet unplumbed in the Emperor's psychology. Americans instinctively place alongside this strange message of sympathy the letter that Lincoln wrote to Mrs. Bixby, and the two men seem to stand out in a clearer light:

THE KAISER'S LETTER

"His Majesty the Kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the Fatherland in the present war. His Majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature."

LINCOLN'S LETTER

"Dear Madam—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I can not refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

It will be recalled that the Kaiser in one of his recent speeches spoke of the war as a struggle between two world ideals, and his letter, together with the act that it signalizes, must be taken as tribute to the ideal that possesses the soul of William. As editorial writers East and West view the contrasting letters, "the spirit of autocracy and the spirit of democracy are here contrasted beyond the power of any commentary to do it." The Kansas City *Star* observes:

"Only a humane man, a man of the loftiest as well as the tenderest feelings, could have written the letter to Mrs. Bixby. Only a supreme egotist could have written the letter to Frau Meter. Yet it would be a mistake to assume that Lincoln, because he felt his heart melt at the grief of an American mother, had not the sternness of purpose to persevere in his task of saving democracy on this continent. The other word for German efficiency is cruelty. To be thorough, in the German theory, is to be unfeeling. The Kaiser, therefore, was 'gratified' that nine sons of a German mother had died to preserve his autocracy. To him it was merely evidence that his system was still working, and he congratulated himself. That is the meaning of his letter. It could not convey any other and be German.

"Lincoln could lay the balm of a noble sympathy on a mother's aching heart, but he would not have restored her sons to her even if he could have done so at the sacrifice of the cause in which they died. He was a man of the gentlest nature, but he was not a sentimentalist. He knew the war must go on and that mothers' sons must die before it could end in the establishment of the right. He did not assume that he could square the account with them by sending them his picture autographed or by expressing gratification. Mrs. Bixby's consolation must be in

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A FAMILY GROUP TO A BEREAVED MOTHER OF NINE SONS.

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post*.

'the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.'

"There was a purpose here as firm as the Kaiser's is cruel. He was gentle, but not weak. It was the purpose of the Gettysburg address again exprest that these dead shall not have died in vain. There could be no going back from the righteous goal because men had perished. Rather there must be renewed determination to press on. These are things to be remembered when the letter to Mrs. Bixby is brought up to illustrate Lincoln's gentleness and sympathy. He had these attributes, but they did not constitute weakness in the structure of his devotion to a human cause."

One other commentary is supplied by the New York *Times* in warning us that tho report has it that "Frau Meter has now joined the street-beggars in Delmenhorst-Oldenburg to get a living," before viewing the Kaiser's letter "with laughter and scorn, it is well to remember that the recipient may have viewed it exactly as did the giver." For—

"If she believed, as she presumably does, in the divine right of kings, it may be that she was appreciably comforted in her bereavement, and, at any rate, it can safely be assumed that the Kaiser honestly thought she would be.

"Lincoln, naturally, did not send his photograph to the mother who had lost five sons, and he admitted that no words of his could mitigate her sorrow. All he felt that he could do was to thank her in behalf of the Republic her sons had died to save, and to remind her of the pride she had a right to feel who had 'laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.'

"So speaks the representative of autocracy, and so the exponent of democracy! Each of the letters is a characteristic product of the country in which it originated, as of the man who wrote it. To-day the two exemplify the causes for which so many men are dying on both sides of the line between the Central Powers and their confederated opponents."

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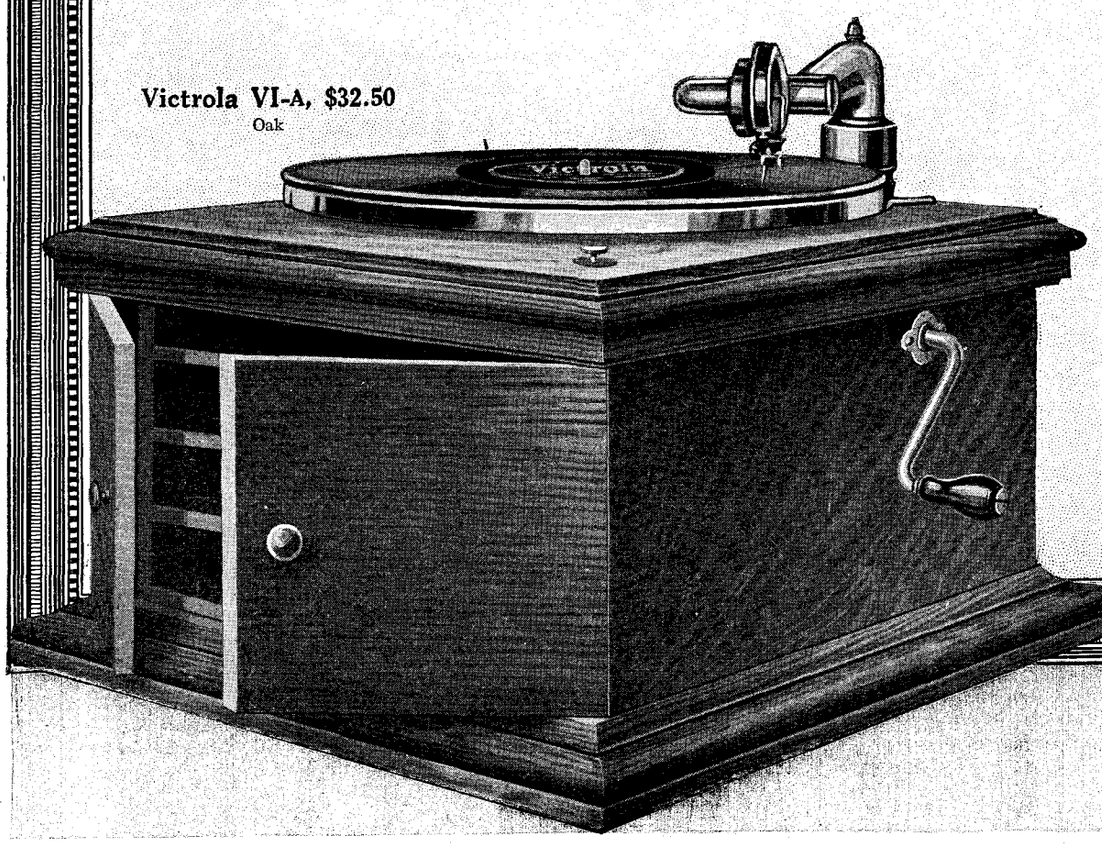

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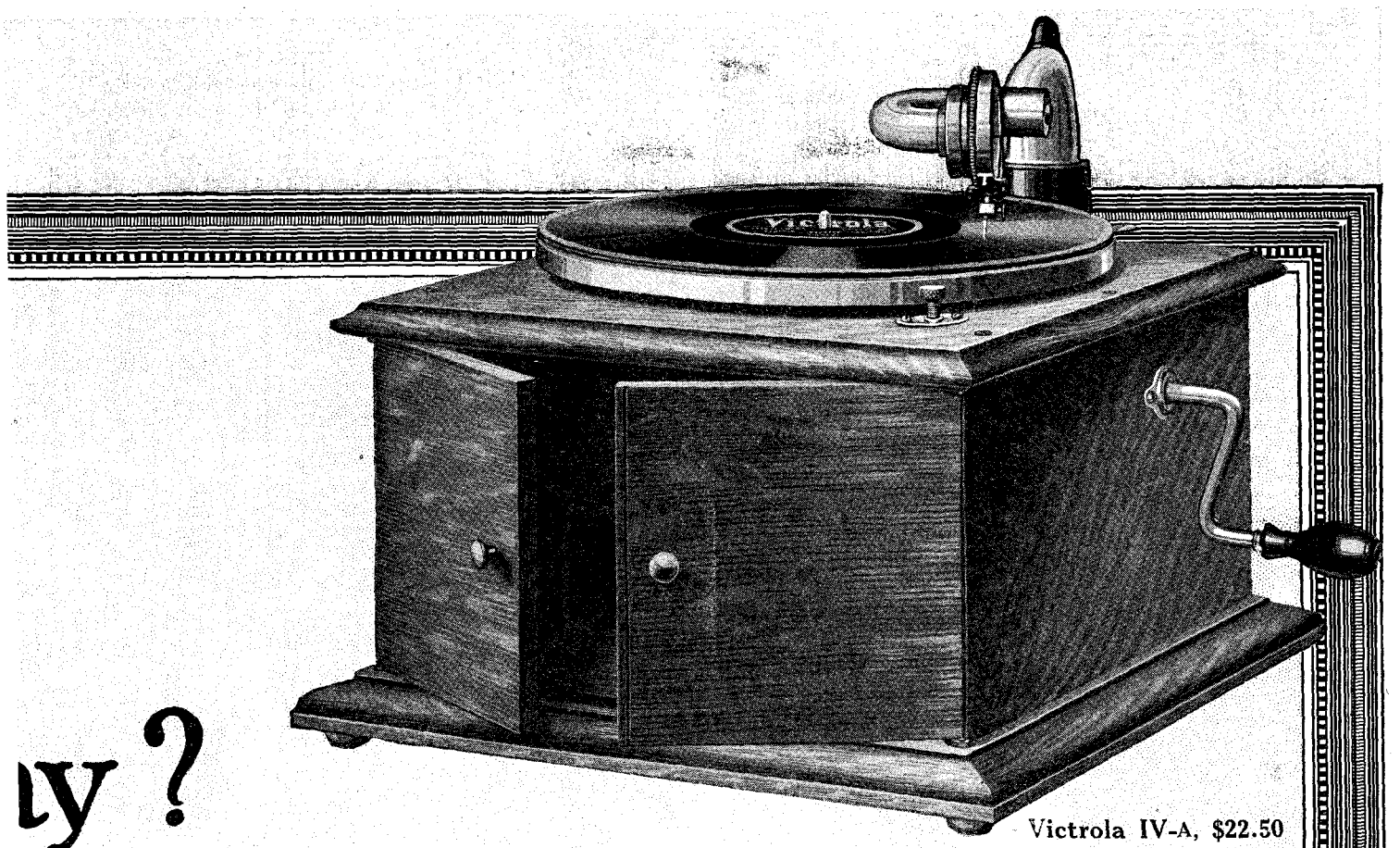

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CURRENT POETRY

"HOW does it feel to go into battle?" That is a question asked of every returning soldier. Most of them confess to a variety of emotions, but there is usually a prayer hovering upon their lips. The poets have given us many of these battle-prayers, and some are great prayers and great poems. Let us first take some sailors' prayers by that breezy but typical British sailor who hides his identity under the pseudonym "Klaxon." In *Blackwood's Magazine* he has a group of three battle-prayers, one for each arm of the service. They run:

SUBMARINES

BY "KLAXON"

When the breaking wavelets pass all sparkling to the sky,
When beyond their crests we see the slender masts go by,
When the glimpses alternate in bubbles white and green,
And funnels gray against the sky show clear and fair between,
When the word is passed along—"Stern and beam and bow"—
"Action stations fore and aft—all torpedoes now!"
When the hissing tubes are still, as if with bated breath
They waited for the word to loose the silver bolts of death,
When the Watch beneath the Sea shall crown the great Desire,
And hear the coughing rush of air that greets the word to fire,
We'll ask for no advantage, Lord—but only we would pray
That they may meet this boat of ours upon their outward way.

THE BATTLE-FLEET

BY "KLAXON"

The moment we have waited long
  Is closing on us fast,
When, cutting short the turret-gong,
We'll hear the Cordite's Battle-song
  That hails the Day at last.
The clashing rams come driving forth
  To meet the waiting shell,
And far away to East and North
Our targets steam to meet Thy Wrath,
  And dare the Gates of Hell.
We do not ask Thee, Lord, to-day
  To stay the sinking sun—
But hear Thy steel-clad servants pray,
And keep, O Lord, Thy mists away
  Until Thy work is done.

DESTROYERS

BY "KLAXON"

Through the dark night
  And the fury of battle
Pass the destroyers in showers of spray.
As the Wolf-pack to the flank of the cattle,
  We shall close in on them—shadows of gray.
    In from ahead,
    Through shell-flashes red,
  We shall come down to them, after the Day.
    Whistle and crash
    Of salvo and volley
  Round us and into us as we attack.
Light on our target they'll flash in their folly,
  Splitting our ears with shrapnel-crack.
    Fire as they will,
    We'll come to them still,
  Roar as they may at us—Back—Go Back!
    White tho the sea
    To the shell-splashes foaming,
  We shall be there at the death of the Hun.
Only we pray for a star in the gloaming
  (Light for torpedoes and none for a gun).
    Lord—of Thy Grace
    Make it a race,
  Over the sea with the night to run.

A lieutenant in an English regiment, who hides under the pen-name of "Richard Raleigh," contributes a swinging litany to

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"More Songs of the Fighting Men" (Erskine Macdonald, London):

A SOLDIER'S LITANY

BY "RICHARD RALEIGH"

2ND LIEUTENANT, O., AND B. L. I., FRANCE

When the foemen's hosts draw nigh,
When the standards wave on high,
When the brazen trumpets call,
Some to triumph, some to fall,
Lord of Hosts, we cry to Thee,
"*Libera nos Domine!*"

When the opposing squadrons meet,
When the bullets fall like sleet,
When the vanguards forward dash,
When the flames of cannon flash,
Lord of Hosts, we cry to Thee,
"*Libera nos Domine!*"

When mingled in the awful rout,
Vanquished's cries and victor's shout,
Horses' screams and wounded's groan,
Dying, comfortless, alone,
Lord of Hosts, we cry to Thee,
"*Libera nos Domine!*"

And when night's shadows round us close,
God of Battles, succor those,
Those whose hearts shall ever burn
For loved ones, never to return;
Lord of Hosts, we cry to Thee,
"*Libera nos Domine!*"
(Save us, Lord.)

In the Vigilante's collection of war-poems, "Fifes and Drums" (Doran, New York), we find this:

PRAYER DURING BATTLE

BY HERMAN HAGEDORN

Lord, in this hour of tumult,
Lord, in this night of fears,
Keep open, oh, keep open
My eyes, my ears.

Not blindly, not in hatred,
Lord, let me do my part.
Keep open, oh, keep open
My mind, my heart!

Two vivid orisons are contained in "The Red, Red Dawn" (Erskine Macdonald, London):

TO THE LORD OF HOSTS

BY JAMES A. MACKRETH

Blow, wind of God! and volleying rain-storm, beat!
Rush on, ye thunderous armies of the air!
Break with wide power upon the world, and fare
Into our battle with wrath-winged feet!
For ruin's breath hath blighted all things sweet;
And festering Hell with all her horrors bare
Reeks to the day; and wo to wild despair
Wai s in a night where rape and rapine meet!

Smite, scourge of God! Consume in fire and flame
These blasphemous powers! Lo, innocent men's bones
Wound the dumb ground, and these protesting stones
From smoldering desolation sue Thy name,
Inviolate Lord! Avenge the virgin's shame!
Avenge Thy murdered peace, Thy martyrs' moans!

The same author gives us the characteristic aviator's chant:

HYMN OF THE AIRMAN IN THE HOUR OF BATTLE

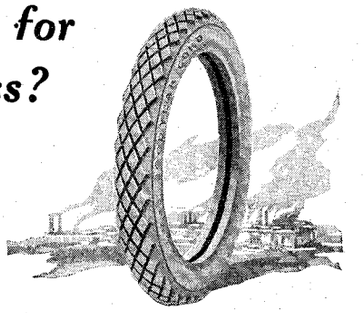
BY JAMES A. MACKRETH

Up, and upward, soaring, soaring,
Lift our battle to the skies!
In this world of light the roaring
Of the temporal tumult dies.
Winged from time, we strive together;
Past the wind's last wave we run,
Climbing up the gleaming weather
Toward the radiance of the sun!

Swung afar, your guns have spoken:
Little flecks of white between
Lie like wool on blue unbroken
O'er the earth—a mist of green.

How are you preparing for greater business success?

179 Men in The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. are training themselves



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The other 178

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Mr. Clarence J. Welch, Manager of Sales, Pneumatic Truck Tire, Solid Truck Tire and Airplane Tire Departments, United States Tire Company, New York City.

Mr. W. O'Neil, Vice-President and General Manager, The General Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Jacob Pfeiffer, President, The Miller Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Edward A. Andersen, General Manager, Rubber Regenerating Company, New York City.

Mr. H. H. Durr, President, Victor Rubber Company, Springfield, Ohio.

Men enrolled in other big companies

In the Standard Oil Co., 291 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the United States Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Co., 194; in the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., 92; in the General Electric Co., 399—and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

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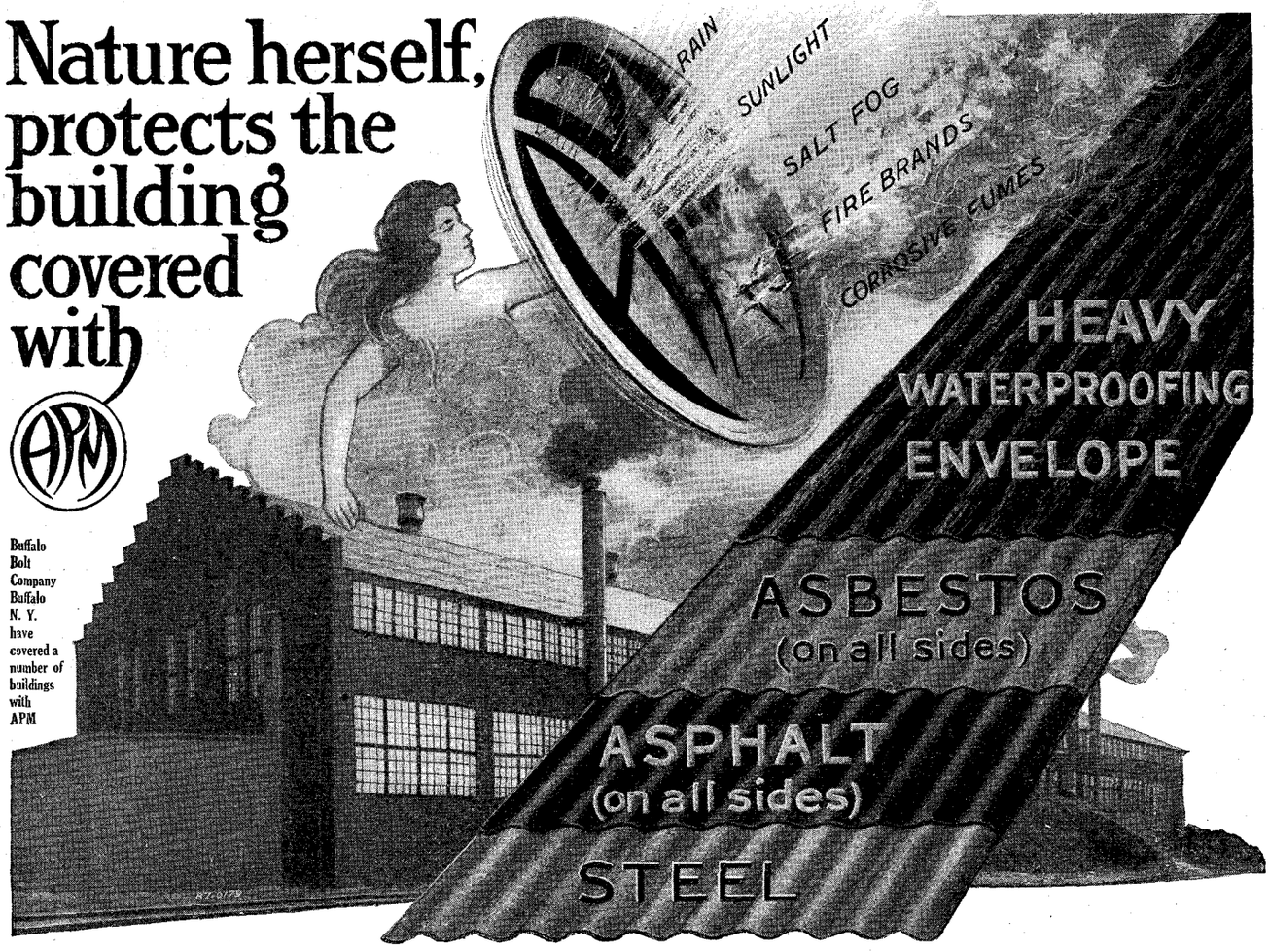

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You the lustrous, I the free,
Lured to death by life's endeavor,
Soaring 'mid immensity.

Winged at length, the royal ranger
Beats his passage through the skies!
Man from danger unto danger
Fares beyondward, wanton-wise,
Seeks a goal through all betiding,
Flings the void his fleeting breath,
And with rapture riding, riding,
Takes the starry way to death!

Earth beneath us, planets o'er us,
Wheeling, wheeling out of view;
Constellations speed in chorus
As we circle, I and you,
Lone 'mid grand creation's story.
Through the vastness not a cry.
Poised for battle in the glory,
We are seraphs ere we die!

Past the toils of time our flight is;
In the proud ascent we plod,
Where the heights' untainted light is
Breathless in the gaze of God.
Here our quarrel and our questing
End—but nearer to the sun.
Sternly at the last the testing
Comes to all that man hath won.

Brave men strove and died before us,
But we strive in fields profound,
Far above the star that bore us.
In the vastness not a sound.
Only here your shell-bursts under
Spread and fall like fiery rain,
With the gun-smoke's silver wonder
Idle on an azure plain.

Nearer to the sun, my foemen!
I above, and you below,
Swung o'er the abyss, where no men
Venture, neither tempests blow,
Silent . . . Poising in the splendor,
Passionate with mortal breath,
Sweeps my soul, with no surrender,
Down the deep to you—and death!

Ruin-kist, but gamesome ever,
Proud we meet amid the blue:
Who shall speed the world's endeavor
Splendid foemen, I or you?
Here we crash: the great downcasting
Waits. May weal us all betide!
Buoyant with the Everlasting,
Lords of death, we ride—we ride!

Not all the fine battle-prayers are by the soldiers, some of the finest are for the soldiers, as, for example, this from John Oxenham's "Fiery Cross" (Doran, New York):

A LITTLE PRAYER

BY JOHN OXENHAM

Where'er thou be,
On land or sea,
Or in the air,
This little prayer
I pray for thee,—
God keep thee ever,
Day and night,—
Face to the light,—
Thine armor bright,—
Thy 'scutcheon white,—
That no despite
Thine honor smite!—
With infinite
Sweet oversight,
God keep thee ever,
Heart's delight!—
And guard thee whole,
Sweet body, soul,
And spirit high;
That, live or die,
Thou glorify
His Majesty;
And ever be,
Within His sight,
His true and upright,
Sweet and stainless,
Pure and sinless,
Perfect Knight!

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be address to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

THE UPHEAVAL IN RUSSIA

Ross, Edward Alsworth. Russia in Upheaval. Illustrated with more than eighty photographs. Pp. 354. New York: The Century Co. $2.50. Postage, 15 cents.

On the "jacket" of this book its publishers tell us it is "an authoritative and fascinating account of the Russian revolution—and incidentally of the Russian national character—by a trained American sociologist who was on the ground studying Russia when it happened." The volume recites conditions which led to the revolution, or have supervened. Professor Ross, who holds the chair of sociology in the University of Wisconsin, knows how to study social facts, to analyze them, and to write of them with clearness. He traveled 20,000 miles in Russia, crossing Siberia twice; and conceived it his duty, in this narrative, "to present the typical rather than the bizarre." While he might have "unreeled a film of astonishing and sensational happenings, which would leave the reader with the impression that the Russians are fools or madmen," he chose to write of them as he saw them. In the months of his careful study, he found them behaving much as he would have behaved had he been in their place and had their experience been his.

Places in and parts of Russia little written about are described and pictured with vividness—notably Bokhara, Samarkand, Kakhetia, Krasnovodsk, Tsaritsyn, Ferghana, and Merv. Imperial power did much for Russia, he admits—particularly did he think so when he posted over "the forty-five leagues of beautiful military road that cross the Caucasus . . . now blasted out of a vertical cliff, now built up by masonry, now leaping across the gorge to find a way past the brawling Terek." He is ready to exclaim, "Only an empire could do this!" And he adds: "For introducing law and order into the Caucasus, quelling clan feuds and intertribal war, suppressing brigandage, and letting in the light-bringing forces, the Czar's Government deserves the thanks of mankind."

Professor Ross asserts that "what has happened in Russia surpasses the wildest dreams of the fictionist. Thanks to two revolutions, the smaller and more commonplace one of last March and the greater one of last November, there has been set up in Russia a workers' republic, with state ownership of the land and all its minerals and forests, the obligation of all to work, the arming of the workers, the disarming and disfranchising of the leisure class, and the organization of a socialist army of workmen and peasants." How it came about, he summarizes; and what will yet come of it, he suggests—the United States of Russia. But he is not quite sure of the near results:

"The excessive birth-rate of the Russian people is a menace to itself and to the rest of the world. If the masses do not limit the size of their families, all the land the peasants have gained by the revolution will go to support increase of population instead of raising the plane of life, and twenty or thirty years hence they will be just as poor and miserable as they are now. . . . Unfortunately the revolution has checked the break-up of the rural communes, and communal landholding, with its encouragement to multiplication, seems now stronger than ever. . . . The false Tolstoyan ideal of unambitiousness, brotherly love, simple standards of living, and prolific wifehood would make Russia as dismal as China."

HAMPTON INSTITUTE'S STORY

Peabody, Francis G. Education for Life: The Story of Hampton Institute. Told in connection with the Fiftieth Anniversary of the foundation of the school. Illustrated. Pp. 393. 1918. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50, net. Postage, 15 cents.

This book is more than the story of a school for enlightening and uplifting the colored race, impressive as that story is. It comprehends the record of a man to whom that school owed its beginning and its first quarter-century of growth—General S. C. Armstrong. "An institution may rest on either of two foundations," says Mr. Peabody in his Introduction, "on a plan or on a man." Hampton Institute rested, primarily, as has been conceded, on a man; but the man had a plan. It was a growing plan of industrial education for the negro. It had to meet the need of a race, and of the nation. General Armstrong had commanded colored troops in the war then just ended, and had become interested in the negro problem. Color did not concern him so much as character. He was born in Hawaii, where dark skin was common, and not held so much in prejudice by those of American birth. He seems to have been born to teach, and to administration. His own college days were spent at Williams, and of the head of that institution he later wrote: "Whatever good teaching I may have done has been Mark Hopkins teaching through me." Booker T. Washington has testified to General Armstrong's good teaching. The latter was a good teacher, after being a good soldier. He was a great administrator. He had a worthy assistant and successor in Dr. Frissell. Their half a century of service for the negro and the Indian deserved the tribute this handsome volume accords.

AS TO THE EASTERN QUESTION

Marriot, J. A. R. The Eastern Question. A Historical Study in European Diplomacy. 8vo, pp. viii–456. Oxford: Clarendon Press. $5.50. Postage, 18 cents.

No conceivable settlement at the end of the war can exclude a decision of the Balkan question, including as nearly a final answer as shall be possible to the problem of the Turk and the Armenians. To that end there is necessary exact knowledge of the course of history in those regions, the ethnology, aspirations, and rights of the peoples, and the reasons for the futility of "settlements" heretofore attempted. And that knowledge will be particularly necessary to the Americans who sit at the table where peace will be made. It will no longer be possible for Americans to feign an aloofness or even honestly to assume that we are uninterested and that the Balkans and the Turk are not our affair. "Humanity" is a large part of our reason for being in the war, and that must guide our diplomats to the end. Besides, we have our own special interests in the many institutions founded and supported by Americans in Constantinople, Karput, Beirut, etc.

The present volume sets forth in an introduction "The Problem of the Near East" as it existed in the fourth year of the war, and devotes a chapter to the topography and politics of the region. Then three chapters trace the coming and development of the Ottoman Empire. Another treats of the relations of Russia and Turkey, 16 9–1792; one deals with the

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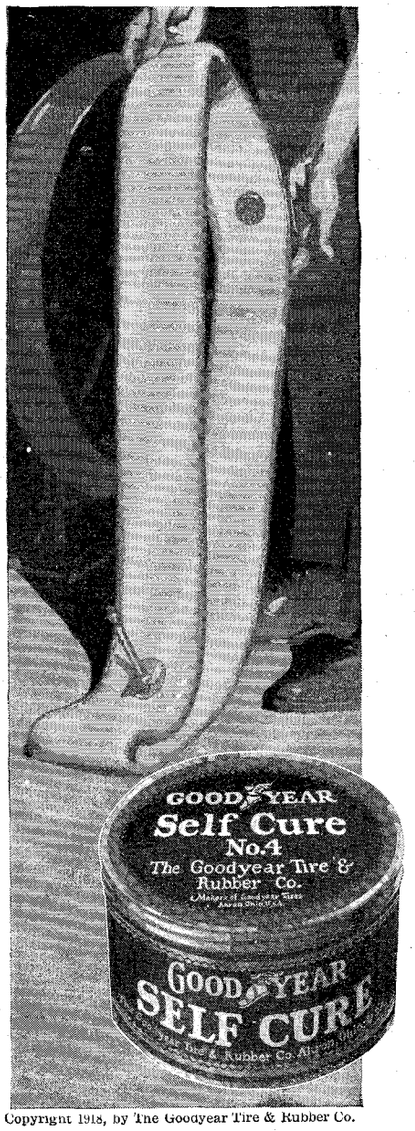

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GOODYEAR
AKRON
TIRE SAVERS

Napoleonic period, 1797–1807; four with the rise of Greece, the period 1830–1841, the Crimean War, and the formation of Roumania; three with the Balkans, 1832–1908; one with the Balkan League and the two Balkan Wars; and the final chapter with the "Epilogue, 1914–1916." There are some useful appendices and also nine maps.

Here is a splendid fund of authoritative information ably digested, upon which to base a settlement which shall take into account the essential ponderables of race, religion, and nationality. It gives a clear view of the monstrosities and perversities which have characterized history in those parts. We know pretty well after reading this book what has been done and misdone, what must not be done over, and what must not be left undone.

The volume is most valuable. The one feature that is criticizable is the high price set upon it. A sale that should have been large must be greatly restricted by the cost of the book.

Phillips, Ulrich Bonnell, Ph.D. American Negro Slavery. A Survey of the Supply, Employment, and Control of Negro Labor as Determined by the Plantation Régime. Pp. 529. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

It is natural for the reviewer to question, when this portly volume is opened, whether its production, by author and publishers, was wisely undertaken. Was American negro slavery, when a fact, of such a character as to justify the perpetuation of its memories in such amplitude? The question rather insistently recurs as more and more the pages appear to approve a system now generally condemned. The author himself, now Professor of American History in the University of Michigan, has no doubt in the matter, it is clear: his task has occupied twenty years of spare hours; it was begun as a legitimate historic one; and he has endeavored, let us concede, to pursue it in a judicial frame of mind. His "varied Northern environment in manhood," as he phrases it, certainly has not overborne the "Southern one" of his youth. Beginning with the discovery and exploitation of Guinea by Portuguese explorers, Professor Phillips considers "The Maritime Slave Trade"; "The Tobacco Colonies" and "The Rice Coast"; "The Northern Colonies"; "The Introduction of Cotton"; "Types of Large Plantations"; "Plantation Management"; "Plantation Labor, Life, and Tendencies"; "The Business Aspects of Slavery"; "Town Slaves"; "Free Negroes"; "Slave Crime" and "The Force of the Law." Under these topics he gives many facts that are curious and little known, expanded by much historic matter that might have been omitted without loss of interest to his narrative. It is easy to gather, from his minute record, that the slave system was not altogether an economic benefit for the South, despite its cumulative conditions and the sectional wealth which came of it. Of its moral and political effect upon the nation, or any part thereof, nothing is said.

THE MYTHOLOGY OF CELTS AND SLAVS

Gray, Louis Herbert, A.M., Ph.D. [Editor], and Moore, George Foot, D.D., LL.D. [Consulting Editor]. The Mythology of All Races. Celtic, by John Arnott Macculloch; Slavic, by Jan Máchal. Vol. XIII, 8vo, pp. xii–398. Boston: Marshall Jones Company. $6 net. Postage, 24 cents.

The great value of this series becomes more apparent the nearer its completion. As we come to the less-known peoples we appreciate better the scholarship and enterprise of the work. No more fascinating body of mythology exists than the Celtic, while knowledge of the Slavic is practically nil outside Slavic countries. The recovery of both is a comparatively recent achievement. The great revival of Celtic study little more than antedates the twentieth century, except for the work of a very few pioneers. Concerning Slavic all we can say is that, outside fairy-tales and a little folk-lore, serious study by non-Slavs is a thing of the future. The combination of these two bodies in a single volume is therefore a happy accomplishment of the editor and publishers. No better selection of workers, probably, could have been made than the two contributors. Dr. Macculloch has issued several volumes which exhibit his mastery of the backgrounds of his subject, notably his "Religion of the Ancient Celts" (1911). Professor Máchal's digest of Slavic mythology rests in part upon a larger work (1907), and the capable editor has supplied a section which admirably supplements the rest.

Naturally each part of the volume demands and receives a treatment peculiarly its own. We would have expected from Dr. Macculloch an analysis that would stress the place of deities in the subject-matter. Accordingly we find that, perhaps unconsciously, the honorable canon of Cumbrae is influenced by his comparative studies, evinced often advantageously in his explanations to see in the stories of the early settlers in Ireland reflections of deities. In the first seven chapters he naturally is led to deal with the divine in various relationships. A chapter on the myths of British Celts, one on "The Divine Land" (the Elysium that appears so often in Celtic myth and folk-lore), and two on mythical animals and other beings and myths of origins lead up to the three characteristic cycles of Cuchulain, Fionn, and Arthur. The lover of the narrative and heroic myth will naturally hasten to these. His appetite may have been whetted by Cory's translations or by Eleanor Hull's "Boy's Cuchulain." If at all a scholar, he will not be disappointed with the treatment here afforded. The linguistic, archeological, folk-lorist, and comparative elements are blended with a felicity that is admirable.

Concerning Professor Máchal's contribution modesty in expressing an opinion best becomes the reviewer for reasons given above. The discussion is in five parts—the Genii (with ten chapters); The Deities of the Elbe Slavs (five chapters); The Deities of the Pagan Russians (five chapters); Cult and Festivals (four chapters), and Baltic Mythology. The very newness of this body lends fascination. Of course, the elements found here are in general quite familiar—ancestral spirits, household deities, and various water- and field-sprites and hobgoblins, with the attendant traits and tricks, spites and benevolences, common to this class of beings. And yet often there is a weirdness and strangeness peculiar to the subject and the people—especially in the celebrations which have left their traces in folk-custom.

The excellent notes and bibliographies, the latter including sources, which we have come to expect in this series, are present. The illustrations are abundant and excellent. We must also do justice to the publishers. Altho the price of paper has doubled and of labor very largely increased, there is no deterioration in quality of product. And the same care in proof-reading, etc., which earlier volumes showed, is also in evidence, notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties of the subject.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WAR-MARRIAGES AS SIGNS OF A DEEPENED AMERICAN IDEALISM

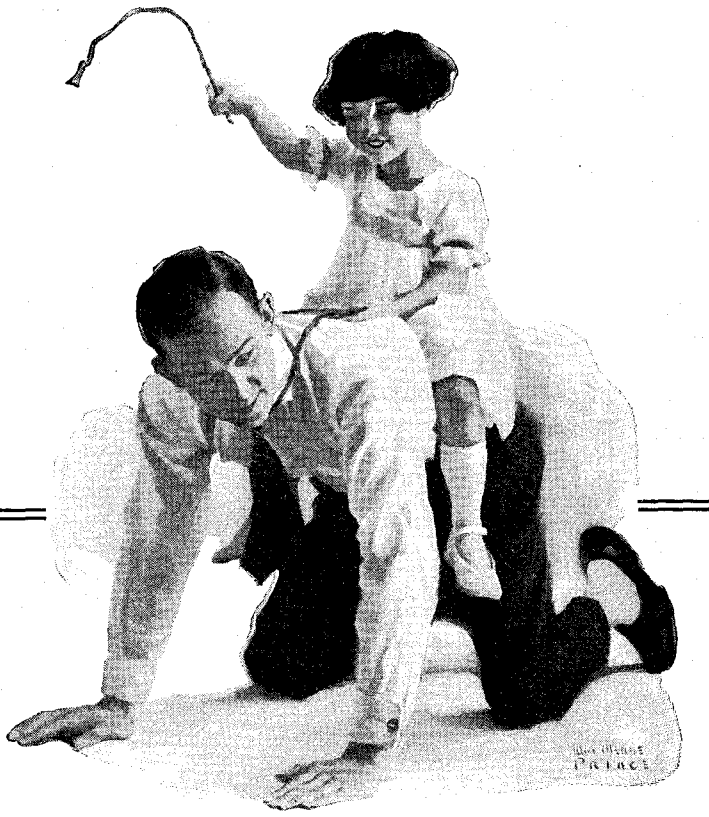
MATRIMONY has assumed a new air of joyous adventure, in place of the rather sad solemnity that might have been expected in such times as these. The fact is, according to the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, American youth has determined that death shall not conquer, and the fifty thousand increase in marriages during the first half-year of our participation in the war is a most hopeful sign.

Writing in *The Forum*, he declares, on the basis of a considerable acquaintance with these war-marriages, that various unfavorable interpretations of them are unwarranted. A golden thread of romance, not a yellow streak, is responsible for the increase of marrying, he finds, and he protests:

The most flagrant injustice to the war-marriage occurred when the United States first entered the war, when there was an official disapproval of war-marriages on the ground that many of them were the subterfuges of young men to escape the draft. Nothing, in my opinion, could be further from the truth. No doubt, many engagements were brought to a happy climax by the war; many marriages that have been delayed for financial or family reasons were concluded in the uplift of patriotic expediency. The indecision of sentiment which often makes young people wait was stimulated by the heroism of the occasion.

The war-marriage in many instances compelled a deeper determination of hearts, facing perhaps eternal separation. There was nothing for these deferred love-stories in the face of war but to close the chapter with perhaps hasty marriage. The message of war proved a conclusive test of sentiment. Both the girl and the boy saw that war-efficiency was not only a case of the man behind the gun, but of the girl behind the man. It may have been her instinct which understood these unwritten beauties of the war-marriage, and planted the bloom of a new love-purpose. At any rate, it is certain that many of our soldiers, both officers and privates, have gone to the Front with far more courage and determination on account of the girls they have left behind them as brides in their homes.

I am inclined to believe that these young women, whom we have regarded perhaps with a tolerant masculine superiority, have quietly, with the feminine wisdom that is indescribably subtle to ordinary man, crystallized the war-marriage into a love marriage of greater significance than any other matrimonial adventure the world has ever known. I have heard young women say quite frankly that if the man they cared for must go to war; if he must take the chance of death on the battle-field, their own future could only become endurable in caring for his child. This frankness, this essential wisdom of matrimonial purpose and opportunity, is one of the new and fortunate awakenings which the war has given us. The credit for it belongs to the young women—those young women who with their soft, pretty ways and their dainty sensibilities have suddenly become the wives of warriors. Their attitude toward the war-marriage lifts the curtain that has so long hidden the vigorous side of woman's soul. In her relation



The Man Whom Children Like

Everybody likes him.

Men of different sort all envy him, deep down.

We take him as the natural sort, the human sort of man.

He wins the world by laughter. Life is play — work an interesting game.

He treats trouble like a pal. Difficulty is but inspiration to him. Clouds are simply sunshades to be lifted. He's an optimist.

What a percentage of successful men are like him. Most big men nowadays, in natural pose, are laughing.

For this is all a sign of fitness. Cheerful men are well men — men who keep in shape.

See What Bran Does

Grouches are in large part caused by constipation. So are blue days, dull days, headaches—all depressing things.

Clogged-up poisoned systems constantly destroy the energies of millions.

Bran is Nature's laxative—the ideal inner cleanser.

Nearly everybody needs it, but inactive people most.

Most folks who omit it must take drugs. They await extreme conditions, then relieve them in some artificial way.

That is but a makeshift. The right plan is a bran-mixed diet, to keep things always right. Your doctor will confirm this.

Now a Dainty

Bran food used to mean clear bran. But doctors found that people quit it, despite its good effects. Now, by their urging, we have made a morning dainty, rich in bran. It is a combination of flavory cereal flakes — a unique, delicious dish.

The bran is in flake form to be extra-effective, and is hidden in those flakes.

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A Flaked Cereal Dainty

80% Wheat Product Including the Bran—20% Oats

A breakfast dainty whose flavory flakes hide 20 per cent unground bran.

Pettijohn's Flour—75 per cent Government Standard flour with 25 per cent bran flakes.

Use like Graham flour in any recipe.

Both Sold in Packages Only

(1987)

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to the war-marriage she has revealed her place in the world.

There is no divergence from the main strength of her sentiment in the conclusion that her baby is the symbol of her love. Her intense desire to perpetuate, in human form, a memorial of the man she loves is one of the most vital and spiritual forces in human nature. Instead of being afraid, instead of accepting the highest relations of marriage timidly, she has at last understood her part in the rehabilitation of the world-disaster. She has merely extended her perception of love. She has broken down the barriers of illusion with which tradition, not nature, has surrounded her. Her desire to perpetuate the race is not inspired by any coldly academic purpose; she perpetuates in her maternity the romance and the love of her girlhood. These war-marriages have created almost superhuman friendships between the men and women who have made them.

Friendship is the supreme interpretation of love. Shakespeare, in the Sonnets addrest to his friend, the Earl of Pembroke, implored an understanding of this sentiment that demands perpetuation of the thing beloved:

"but, love, you are
No longer yours, than you yourself here live;
Against this coming end you should be prepared,
And your sweet semblance to some other give."

The cry of friendship for earthly immortality is the maternal note in the war-marriage. It is a natural and inextinguishable call which these young people have heard in the world's battle-cry. The young men (less so perhaps than the young women) have realized that out of the human wreckage into which war has plunged the race, life must persist, and, above all, love must survive.

Back of the romance, the danger-inspired emotional forces making for these hasty marriages, is a real world-need for them. Especially in view of this need is the present widespread objection to war-marriages misdirected. The writer explains:

It requires no speculation to realize what is in the heart of a war-bride. Aside from her considerations of love for her husband, she is undoubtedly haunted by the universal question before the world. The question comes to mind as we read of the destruction of men in hundreds of thousands.

Where are the husbands of the future to come from after the ten millions of dead youth destroyed on European battle-fields?

A distinguished Frenchman one night at dinner, behind his hand, said to me: "Think of half a million of our young men gone! Where are we to find husbands for our daughters?" And this was in the first years of the war.

These love-marriages of the war are bright places upon the tragic background—the new numerical inequality of the sexes. Every war-marriage is a part of a much greater story than that of a single war-bride. It reminds us that millions of girls, because of this war, can never marry. The war-bride marries her soldier with a new sense of dignity, as of rare selection, with a finer responsibility, with the same courage in fate with which her husband has been anointed in his enlistment into the service of his country. In America especially our young people seemed to have grasped this great purpose. He is to win freedom and peace for the world; she is to give it life.

GIMPERS, GOOPHERS, AND OTHER NEW AVIATION WRINKLES FROM FRANCE

WE have learned what an "ace" is, and many of us have so far progressed in the What's-what of modern aviation that we could point out the difference between an Immelmann turn and a *vol piqué*. Now comes a considerable appendix of flying slang, including such piquant terms as "gimper," "egg," "vulture," and "goopher."

The new terms seem to be of strictly American manufacture. They are explained by Lieut. Eddie Richenbacker, *all-American ace and former speed king* in the auto-racing world. Richenbacker downed his five Germans in less than two months, and became the second all-American trained ace.

In his escadrille they call him "Head Gimper," because he is a natural leader, and the life of the unit. The escadrille is known as the "Gimper Squadron," and was the first group of American-trained air-fighters to take the air against the German fighters. He explains, through the columns of the New York *Evening Sun:*

"A gimper is a bird who would stick by you through anything. If you were up in the air and ran into a dozen *Boches* and were getting the worst of it, perhaps, and the fellow with you stuck with you and gave it to them until the Heinies went back into Hunland, you'd know he was a gimper.

"If he didn't have motor trouble, and his gun didn't jam, or he didn't accept any one of a dozen good excuses for zooming off home and leaving you to do the same if you could get away, he'd be a gimper all right. A gimper is a scout who does everything just a little better than he has to.

"We call this the Gimper Squadron, because every man has to prove himself a gimper by his actions. When a new chap arrives he's an egg. All good eggs soon become vultures, and they're promoted to goopher standing. Then is when they have to prove themselves gimpers, and they'll be gimpers, and they'll be gimpers just as long as they make good. A man who isn't a gimper can't stay with the squadron—it's zoom for him back to the woods.

"Gimper means a lot to us. It means more than good scout, or pal, or comrade. I got the word from a mechanic I had when I was in the racing game. He was a gimper, and I knew when he finished with a motor she would run. In this man's life there were two kinds of people—gimpers and bums.

"This pursuit and fighting part of aviation requires a type of aviator who will stick, especially the way we fly in groups. To do your best work, you must have a mutual feeling of confidence in the gimper flying beside you that is unequaled anywhere else. If you have a gimper with you, you know he won't make a mistake in judgment or lose his nerve at the critical time. He couldn't do that—if he lost his nerve just once he'd never be a gimper again.

"I don't mean he will always pique into a crowd of Huns, no matter their number. He knows when to fight and when not to fight. If he hasn't a chance he draws off, flies around until he gets his altitude, and then drops on the Heinies. A gimper doesn't need to be foolhardy. He watches his chances, but never gives up when another is being strafed.

"When you're flying around up there over Germany, followed by a string of black puffs from the German Archies, and hear them exploding around you, and then see some German planes off to one side of you, it is the easiest thing in the world to pretend you don't see them, and keep straight ahead until you pass them. Usually the Germans are willing to do that, too, unless you attack them. But a gimper never lets himself fail to see them. He maneuvers until he can pique on them and let them have it until they run home. Then he's satisfied he's a gimper."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

"I JUST lately returned from going over the top," writes Private Ray Congleton, of New Philadelphia, Ohio, in a letter to his sister, published in *The New Philadelphia Times*, "and, believe me, it was some experience."

Private Congleton, in a way as natural as daylight, describes the contrasting gloriousness and "outright hell" that are the basic ingredients of modern battles. Empey's book can give him no more pointers, he writes. In the short space of five hundred words, it seems to at least one critic, Private Congleton presents several pointers that might be of value to all writers of war-books.

He begins by presenting this side-light, a very important side-light, on the feeling of a young soldier going into action, which most of the professional war-book writers seem to have missed:

I can't quite describe the glorious part of fighting, but when you have trained and worked for a certain length of time how to shoot, how to attack, and a thousand other little things of how to act when in action—you have endured a lot of hardships learning that stuff. Then when the real time comes you are crazy to see how things are going to work out, and to see first how badly you can lick the guy whom you have cussed for months and who is the cause of all your hardships and sufferings. You wonder if you will come through it, and, if not, you have given your life for a great cause and great country. Those are some of the things that make the battle "glorious."

Then there is the other side of it. I went seventy-two hours without water. In fact, I got so thirsty I could put the stones in my mouth as they have a certain amount of moisture in them, and as for hunger, I didn't eat a thing for three days or nights. But you don't get hungry. There are certain things that keep you from it. Once I was right in the middle of two barrages, and down as far as I could get in a shell-hole. Well, I never expected to get out of there, so I lighted up a Fatima (which was my last pack), and I thought over my past life. I thought, "Well, Ray, old kid, you haven't been such a bad guy, you never cussed much, never stole; of course you've been rather mean, and told a few lies occasionally, but you have feared God and said your prayers at night and not every one can have the privilege

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The Ideal Light

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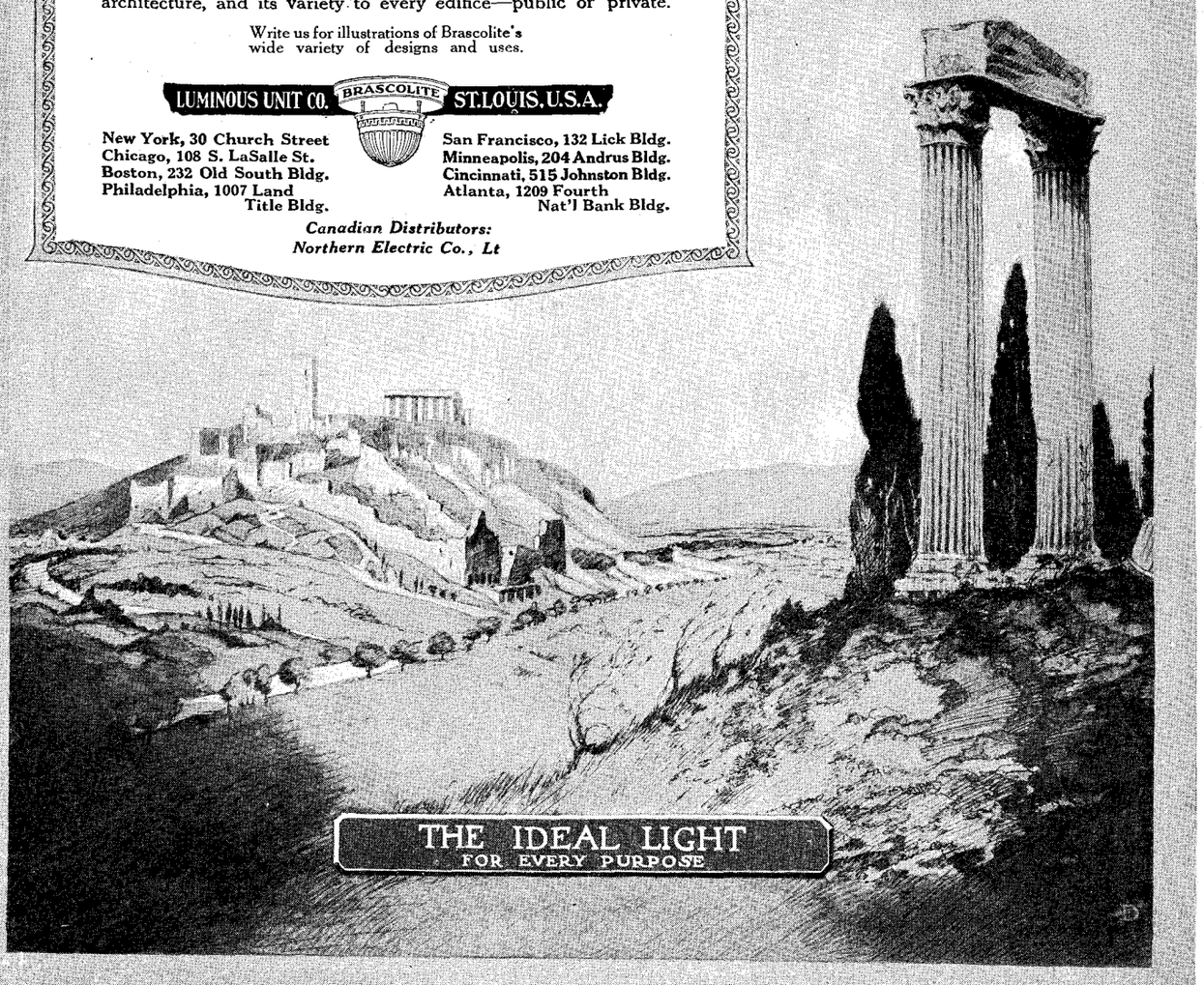

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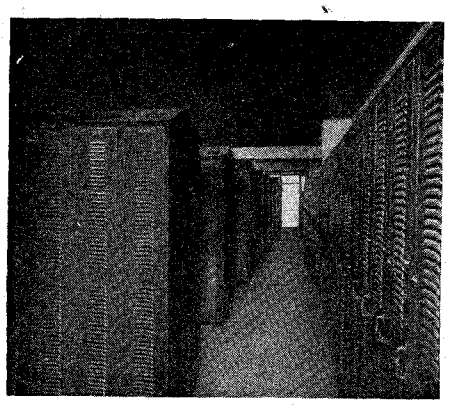

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of dying for this cause or censor you for so doing." I said my prayers there and no one will ever be able to tell me there is no God Almighty, for I know He brought me through it, and Mabe, dear, if ever I get back, I am going to be a different lad.

When I got back to the rest billet my shirt and breeches were nothing but a bunch of rags. My hands had bled from blisters from "digging in"—I was some sight, and not much fight left in me. But, if necessary, no doubt, I could have been game. You see I got a black eye from the dirt thrown by a shell. My helmet was blown to kingdom come, a bad place one side of my nose, I had two pieces of shrapnel in the right hand, and some lodged underneath arm in the skin. They removed it all with cocaine, so it did not amount to much. I didn't even go back to hospital. I stayed right there to get my revenge. However, I will always have one souvenir—the side of my nose makes me look different, but I am proud of it, and consider myself lucky.

Then there's the counting up of faces after the battle, the vacant places—the poignancy of this aftermath of every battle has never, perhaps, received a simpler, truer, more effective summing up than in Private Congleton's words:

The worst part of it all is when you return and we all get together to see who's here and who's not. You've been like a big family, being together ever since you joined, eating in the same kitchen, slept in the same place, gone through the same hardships and good times together, and you feel you know one another's mother and father as well as if you came from the same town—hearing them talk of them, and seeing pictures of them. You've heard him talk about "my girl," and how he hopes to get back and marry her, and every one seems like brothers, and when you find they didn't return, it is real hell, I tell you.

As for the fight, we licked 'em clean off the map. They didn't have a look in. There are a thousand things I'd love to tell you, but can't. You probably read all about it in the papers, for it was the first time Americans attacked in force and certainly was a success. We cleaned up those boys who are brought up on *Kultur*, in fact, we gave them a little *Kultur américaine*, and I guess it didn't taste very good, for they told us we were bloodthirsty, and I want to say right here, "It's damn good manners to be so, when you are fighting a people as treacherous as they are." One of the officers said: "You are just a darned bunch of school kids." This made us mad, for we were as cool as cucumbers and laughed, joked, and smoked when going right over the top, and called to each other to know "how many you got." My "baby" was sure working and I burned up two rifles, so you can see old Henry 2d was stepping out. I believe I got a German for every one of my relatives. Here is one of the German's new treacherous stunts. They carry a little revolver about the size of a man's finger, and it has one "22" shell in it. They hold up their hands and holler "*Kamerad*," and when they get a chance they use it on you. They usually turn their backs to you and then they hold up their hands and this little pistol is down in the palm of their hand and you can't see it.

At present writing I am feeling supreme and am in best of health. We don't go over the top every day and war may be over before I get to have the pleasant (?) experience again, because there are others who share in this and all want to try their luck.

I now have service stripes, eight wound stripes, and some bump on the side of my nose. "Left, left, I had a good home but I left."

Please don't worry, for I am well and happy and I will come home and eat of the fatted calf yet.

Love to all, RAY.

Lieut. H. S. Bonney, of Buck Grove, Iowa, writes in a chatty way of French drinkables, "dud" shells, and poison-gas. Just incidentally he reveals that a passing shell fragment removed one prong of the buckle on his Sam Brown belt, forcing him to expend $10 for a new belt.

He comments in a recent letter to his mother:

I suspect that things in old Buck Grove are quiet, since so many of the young fellows have left, but it will be a blessing in disguise for many of them. Believe me, they will find that B. G. is a mighty small place on the map when they have been in this man's army for a few months. It is simply up to the individual what happens to him. He is either a soldier or a prisoner, and life for the prisoner at the front is no bed of roses. We had a few men who thought it a nice thing to get pickled to the eyes on red wine, so they were given extra work in the front-line trenches, where they had no place to sleep except what they fixt for themselves after the day's work was done. You can bet that getting drunk in this outfit has ceased to be a popular pastime. When a man has to live under shell-fire twenty-four hours a day and do hard work with it, the pleasure of the little brown jug disappears rapidly and they look at life as worth living after all.

It is surprizing, however, how little drinking there is done in the Army now. Wine is as easy to get as water and in some of the villages stronger liquors can be obtained, in an illegal way, but I have seen fewer men under the influence of liquor than I have seen in the United States under similar conditions. The French use wine as a beverage at their meals, and our men seem to think it is up to their honor not to get drunk, and therefore pass up the booze. Of course, there is now and then some soak that gets on a jag, but a trip to the lines sobers him up and keeps him sober for some time later.

Lieut. Bonney recently lost a typewriter; some German artilleryman had the bad manners to blow it up. As to the belt, which was injured in the same manner, the Lieutenant writes:

I am sending you under separate cover my old Sam Brown belt. You can see where a shell fragment hit it (one prong of the buckle was shot away, A. F. B.), and I assure you it was too close for comfort. Cost me $10 for a new belt. Damn the *Boche!*

Regarding shells, both of the "dud" and gas varieties, Lieut. Bonney has little good to report. He comments:

Believe me, it is a sensation, and then some, to have one of them come your way. You lay for at least an hour while the darned thing is going into the ground, and then when it don't go off you take

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a long breath and say things that are not printable. For my part, I'd just as soon have a live one near me when I am in a shell-hole as the duds, for they go off and the trouble is over, but a dud is sometimes one with a delayed-action fuse on it, and it goes off after you have made up your mind it is a dud, and then you get h—l scared out of you. First, you hear the thing coming, then hit the ground and it seems an hour afterward that, Powie! and there is one 'l of a mess of mud and dirt all over you, and the smoke nearly chokes you to death. Sometimes the darned things are gas-shells, and then it is a case of getting into masks "*tootsweet*," as the men say, and cussing with a mouth full of rubber and that is a difficult thing to do in a proper manner. The Hun now has a shell that goes off in the air, and lets a mess of gas down, but our men are wise to them, and can tell by the burst that they are gas-shells, and you should see them get into their gas-masks and dig out. Our mask is the best in the world and there is no gas that the Hun has invented that will pass through it, so our men just put them on and wait for the wind to carry the gas away, but the cursed stuff is a menace all the time, and is liable to be used when least expected. But there is one consolation and that is that we have the same kind of gas to use that the *Boche* has, and his mask is not any too good, and what we do to him once in a while is no trouble.

When a *Boche* airplane drops down and sets afire the gas-bag of your observation-balloon, it is etiquette to jump out, trusting that the parachute specially furnished for such occasions will operate as intended. A great deal of this parachute jumping is performed along the Western Front, but the chances for trouble are so considerable that the man who gets down safely is usually invited to a dinner in honor of the happy occasion.

Lieut. Malcolm A. Sedgwick tells in *The Sioux City Journal* how it feels to parachute a thousand feet—with a dinner at the end of it:

I had a chance to try my parachute yesterday and I thought I would tell you about it and if you think best you can tell mother. Murphy and I went up to observe for a small attack about noon. There were quite a number of clouds in the sky at the time and the men on the ground could not keep very close tab on the enemy planes and one succeeded in getting pretty close to us before we knew it. They pulled us right down to 300 meters and held us there, but the plane came right on in spite of our machine guns and a barrage of anti-aircraft guns. He came slowly around until he was between us and the sun and then he drove at us, firing his machine gun all the time. Two bullets went through the basket and one passed through my parachute-case, which was slung on the side. We heard the bullets whistling past and decided that it was time to leave. I had the telephone head-set so Murphy went first. He hung on the side and dropt and I watched him until his parachute opened, then I swung over the side and was all ready to let go when I discovered that I was straddling my rope and I had to crawl back in, straighten myself out, and climb over again. For some reason or other I didn't want to let go of that

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basket but I thought "Here goes," and dropt. I fell with a terrific speed for what seemed like an age, when suddenly the parachute opened and I was safe. I could see Murphy strung up by the neck like a jumping-jack about 100 yards away below me. He saw me and waved, and we both signaled back and forth and had a big time. I looked up at the balloon, which had not yet burned. It was rolling around and diving because of the lack of ballast when suddenly an incendiary bullet hit the gas-bag and it went up in flames. We both landed in a wheat field. As I struck the ground I tried to run so that the parachute would not drag me, but there was a pretty strong wind and I was thrown and dragged about fifteen feet before I could cut myself loose. I was not hurt in the least and have had no ill effects.

It is considered quite a thing in the French Army to jump in the parachute, and the French company next to us gave a big dinner party last night to celebrate the affair. It was a wonderful affair. They had magnificent big bouquets for both Murphy and me and a peach of a dinner. I am inclosing the menu, which I want you to keep for me.

RUSSIAN IDEALISM AND DISORDER AS REVEALED AT A PETROGRAD TRIAL

RUSSIAN idealism and disorder, those two leading Slavic characteristics which make the former empire of the Czar at once an inspiration and a menace to civilization, find most typical expression in the revolutionary methods of judicial procedure. There are no law courts, no legal procedure, and no precedents upon which to base court decisions. In a way even more romantic, and a great deal more dangerous than is recorded concerning the famous trial in "Alice in Wonderland," Russian justice proceeds to its dubious ends.

"To all intents and purposes it is practically impossible anywhere in Russia to try a civil case," says a writer in the New York *Globe*. "Misdemeanors and crimes all fall under the jurisdiction of the local *Soviet*, and very little time is wasted in legal formality. If a man is detected in the act of stealing, he will probably find himself facing a firing-squad within an hour."

The only Russian deliberative body that resembles a court in the strict sense of the word is the Revolutionary Tribunal, which sits at Petrograd and, on behalf of the *Soviet* Government, tries those persons guilty of conspiracy against the Government, or crimes and misdemeanors of other nature committed against the *Soviet* state.

A few months ago, General Bolderev, formerly Bulgarian Minister of War, commanded the Fifth Russian Army, which defended the positions north and south of Dvinsk. When the Bolshevik revolution overthrew Kerensky, Krylenko was named to succeed General Bolderev as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies in the field. Bolderev refused to relinquish command and Krylenko issued a decree to the effect that officers refusing to obey the orders of the new Bolshevik régime, issued through Krylenko, would be guilty of high treason. General Bolderev deliberately disobeyed Krylenko's orders.

The Globe describes the climax of Bolderev's trial:

"Citizen Bolderev, stand up!

"This Revolutionary Tribunal, deriving its powers from the proletariat of new, free Russia, hereby finds you guilty of high treason and sentences you to three years' imprisonment at hard labor."

A moment of tense silence was broken by a woman's sobs. She was a relative of the prisoner. The jury heard the woman's weeping and appeared uncomfortable. The crowd heard and grew angry with the court. The woman made several attempts to recover control of herself. Finally she blurted out, "Shame, shame, is this revolutionary justice?"

The crowd took up the cries of "Shame, shame, this trial is mockery, this court a travesty." The president of the court, a roughly drest man of intelligent appearance, rapped loudly with his gavel and tinkled a little bell, calling loudly for order. The crowd paid no attention to him. The cries grew louder. The crowd became a mob. The derisive yells, now mixed with bitter, vicious curses, went on unchecked. The mob rapidly approached a state of frenzy. The president held up both hands, but could not compel silence. The crowd yelled louder. A lull in the din finally came. The president threatened the mob with ejection at the point of the bayonet unless silence were instantaneously restored.

The forty or fifty spectators, now an infuriated rabble, swept toward the rostrum intent on murder. Chairs and tables were flung aside. Wild yells echoed throughout the palace. Men and women trampled on each other. Two or three pistols were drawn. The president of the Tribunal with the jury appeared badly frightened, altho all held firm. The president prest a push button of an electric bell. Every door was flung open and soldiers rushed in, bayonets were already fixt on their rifles. The rattle and snap of breech-bolts as live cartridges were jammed home meant business. The mob heard the rattle and knew its meaning from past experience. That which an instant before was the madness of anger was now the frenzy of fear. Women screamed and fainted. Men made a wild rush for the doors. Every exit was blocked by groups of soldiers with bayonets at ready.

Like frightened sheep, the rioters cowered together in the center of the court searching for means of escape which did not exist. Everywhere that frantic eyes roved they saw bayonets and the bright steel rims of rifle-muzzles. The mob felt fear and stood in trembling. It knew that in each of these two score rifles were five live bullets. Most of the men had an elementary knowledge of firearms and they knew that the bolt action which loaded the rifles, the sound of which had been audible to all above the din, had at the same time cocked the hammer. But worst of all, every soldier appeared ready and even anxious to shoot, if one could judge from the caressing way they fingered the triggers. Prayers and loud appeals for mercy had quickly replaced the curses and cries for blood. This is not a psychological study of fear. It is simply a description of a scene.

But I know now what fear is because I was caught in that mad rush and stood in the outer rim of that crowd with the bayonet of a rifle less than a foot from the pit of my stomach, with an angry, cursing soldier fingering the trigger.

"Comrades, citizens, you have forgotten yourselves," said the president of the court.

All eyes turned toward him. He was no longer the oppressor but the deliverer. He ordered the soldiers to march off the prisoner and arrest the ringleader of the disturbance. When the crowd found that it was not going to be shot down in cold blood, it commenced a more rational defense against the court's decision, and appeared somewhat embarrassed for its display of feeling. Fifteen or twenty men were arrested and searched. Those on whom arms were found were sent to the Peter and Paul fortress. The others were released and permitted to return to the court-room.

The above description is more or less typical of the scenes one can witness in revolutionary Russia almost every day if he goes looking for them. Through the very nature of the political turnover, life in Russia is at the best uncertain. Hardly a day passes when this Revolutionary Tribunal is in session that there does not occur some such incident.

There is something singularly consistent in the fact that this court, where a trial is likely to be rather a legal riot than dry judicial procedure, sits in a small ballroom of the new palace of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the former commander-in-chief of the Russian Army. Some fine paintings formerly hung on the walls, but the decorations were torn down, along with great pieces of plastering. This was further to democratize the first court of justice of Russia's revolutionary proletariat.

Five or six rows of bare, backless wooden benches will accommodate one hundred spectators. Smoking is permitted, and—

After half an hour's session the air is blue and the president and prisoner, who are hardly twenty feet away, are almost blurred outlines. A press table occupies a prominent position near the jury's table. The Russian journalists already have begun to refer to themselves as the fourth estate. One hears frequent remarks which indicate that as a class they have begun a tardy study of the French Revolution. The press correspondents in the court passed a resolution that they would not smoke while sitting at the press table.

The court consists of six men, three workmen, two soldiers, and a sailor, besides the president, who votes only in the event of a deadlock, altho the president, because of his superior education, can usually swing the verdict the way he wishes it to go. The president with his jury sits on a low platform behind a long, straight table made from rough planks and covered with cheap, red cotton cloth. Six or eight candles affixt to the table with melted tallow, or stuck into the necks of bottles, furnish light, for owing to the coal-shortage in Petrograd the electric-light plants operate only between 7:30 in the evening and midnight.

Justice in this revolutionary court is highly primitive. A majority decision rules. The theory is that these workmen and soldiers will hear the evidence and trust their consciences to render a just decision, regardless of legal formalities. There are no lawyers, nor law books, nor court proceedings. It is all so simple. Is the man guilty, yes or no? His own word on the question very often suffices. Cross-exam-

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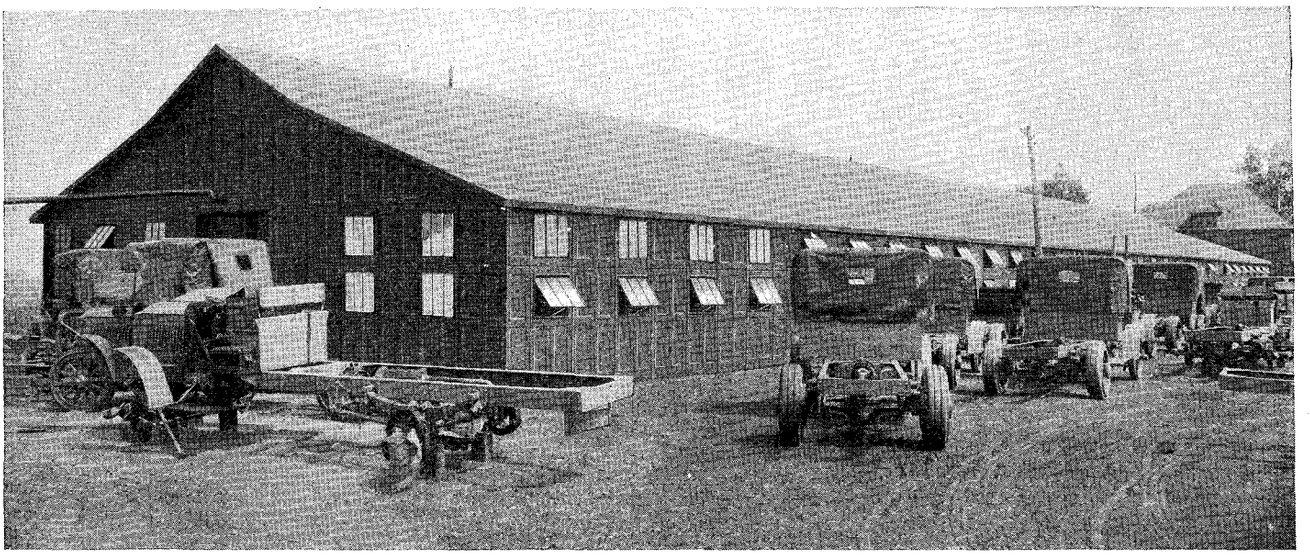

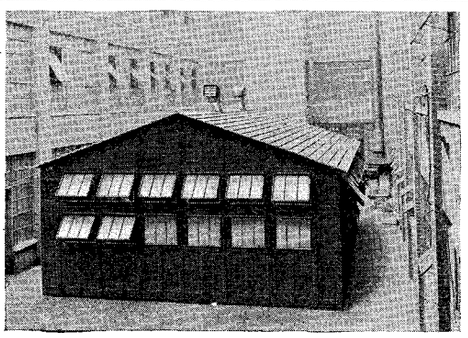

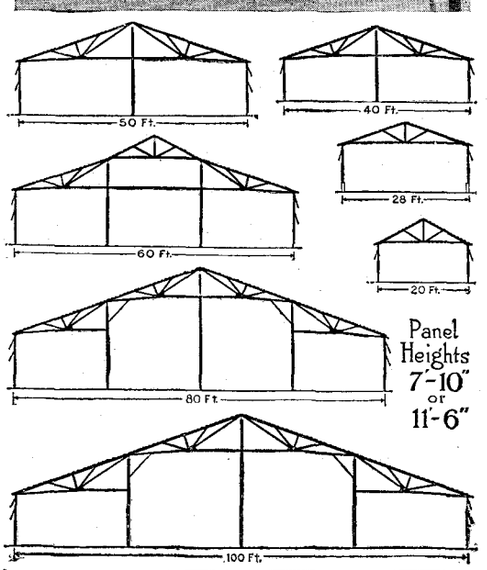

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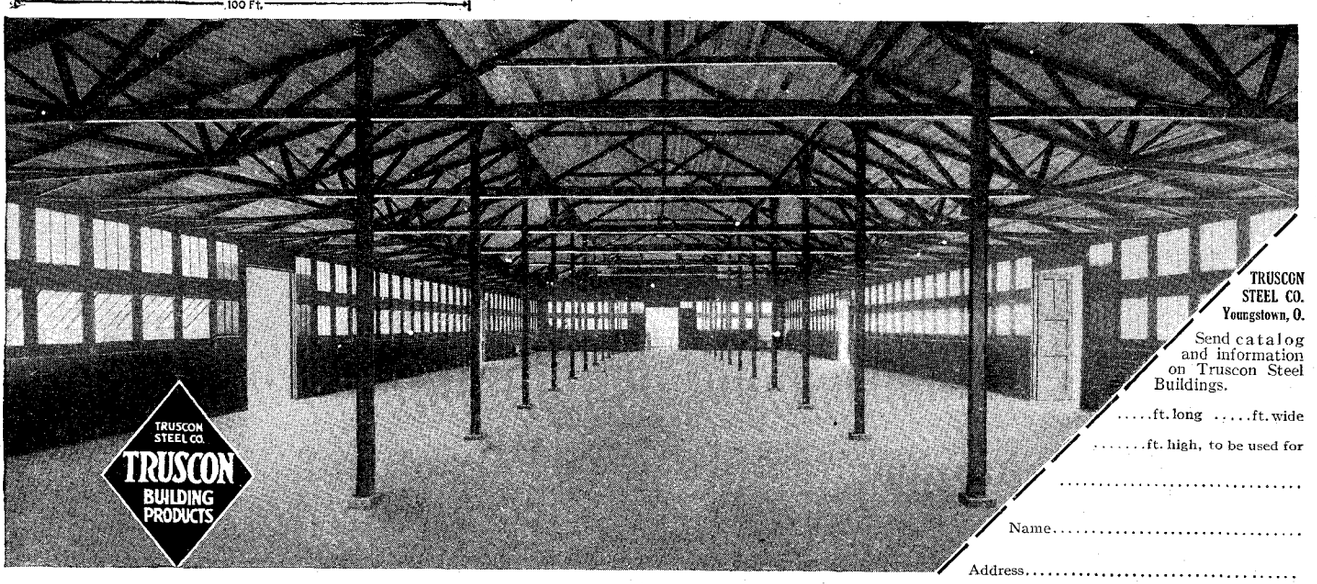

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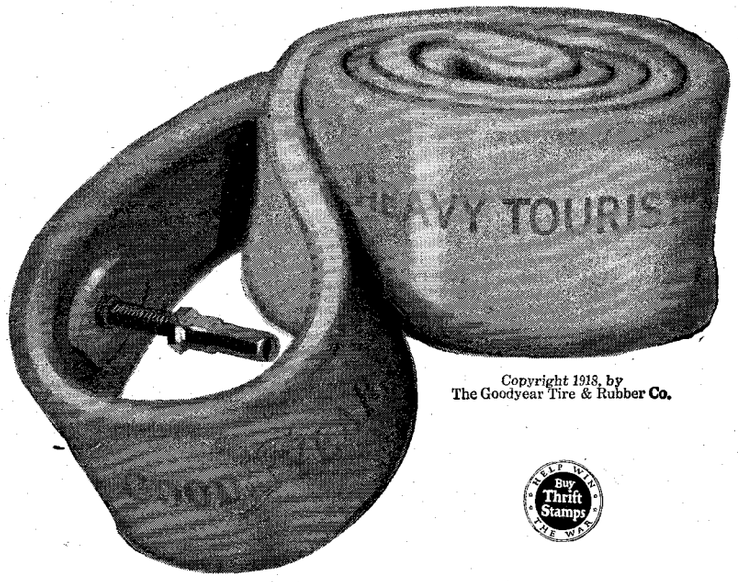

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ination is conducted by the president. Two witnesses for the prosecution and two for the defense are all that are allowed. It is essentially a court for trying political crimes, which term, as broadly construed by the *Soviet*, includes any activities seeking to undermine the power of the *Soviet* régime.

My first visit to the Revolutionary Tribunal was on the day of General Bolderev's trial. After the crowd had become quiet, I asked my interpreter if he thought it possible that I could have a talk with the president of the court. The interpreter said he would write a note to him in Russian. The note simply stated that I was an American correspondent and requested an interview. The president looked over toward us and smiled, and then wrote a note. An armed soldier brought the note to us across the court-room and handed it to my interpreter. He handed it to me. It was written in perfectly good English. The president invited me to the private jury-room after the adjournment of the court to "have a cup of tea and talk it over."

After I had met the other members of the court and said to them a few words on America's interest in the welfare of the Russian people, the president, whose name was Zurin, which is incidentally not his real name, but an alias, adopted after his escape from an exile village in Siberia, took me to his private living-room and office, which was formerly the study of the Grand Duke Nicholas. All of the furniture except a beautifully inlaid desk and two or three carved chairs had been moved to the top of the house, where it was stored in vacant rooms, Zurin explaining that *Soviet* simplicity had no patience with the trappings of royalty. Zurin's army cot-bed stood on the other side of the room. It was conspicuous by the absence of either sheets or counterpane.

The correspondent asked Zurin where he had learned to speak English, and discovered that the astonishing president of the Revolutionary Tribunal had spent five of his thirty years as a paper-hanger in New York City. His views on America were rather more complimentary than those attributed to Trotzky, who also spent a part of his Socialist apprenticeship in this country.

Zurin summed up present-day *Soviet* ideas on courts of justice and law in the following words:

In the olden days, when we had formal courts of justice, with black-gowned lawyers, justice was all one-sided. Then a skilful lawyer could make black seem white and turn wood into gold. They could dig anything out of law-books. The rich and the especially favored from the point of view of existing social conditions were always right in the eyes of the court. If we followed these old precedents there would be nothing new, and to have new laws which assure justice to all is one of the main desires in the minds of those supporting a revolutionary culture. To-day our system is nothing more than the combined conscientiousness of seven men. If we think a man guilty of crime against the people as a whole, we punish him. If he is innocent he is released. In time there will be built up a new code of laws covering property rights as well as an extensive penal code. We have a commission of Socialist lawyers at work on this now.

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TRAINING MEN TO SHOOT FROM AIRPLANES

THE problems incidental to firing from an airplane moving at one hundred and thirty-five miles an hour into some vital part of another airplane moving at the same rate of speed, are among those most pressingly called to the attention of the "rookies" at our various flying-fields. *The Taylor Field Propeller*, a weekly paper published by an Alabama flying community, explains how carefully the young birdman is taught to shoot.

Lieut. E. T. Dennis writes:

Without question, the Allied Aviation Service suffered very heavy losses in the early part of the war due to a lack of training, and very marked results have been noticed since a system of training has been introduced which has now reached such a high state of efficiency.

In order that the highest state of efficiency may be reached, the following course of instruction has been laid out:

The gunnery schools are divided into three classes:

First—Ground School.

This is undoubtedly the most important part of an aviator's training, especially in aerial gunnery, for what he is taught here and the manner in which he is taught will bring forth good or bad results.

Here is given elementary gunnery, such as stripping, nomenclature, the sequences of mechanism, care and cleaning, and theoretical sighting.

Second—Flying School.

At flying school he starts to put into practise what he has learned at ground school and he makes himself fit to go to his final training ground.

Here he reviews what he has had in ground school and in addition has short-range work consisting of grouping, traversing, deflection, stoppages and jambs, and clay-pigeon work and camera gun.

When he has finished this he will go to an aerial gunnery school.

Third—Aerial Gunnery School.

The object of the aerial gunnery school is to let the pupil shoot as much as possible at moving targets in the air and on the ground, etc., in a manner corresponding as near as possible with circumstances overseas. All of his shooting is done with the type of gun he is going to use overseas.

A course at an aerial gunnery school consists of the following ground and aerial tests:

Ground—Grouping, traversing, deflection, moving targets, and fixt balloons at both long and short range.

Aerial—Ground silhouettes, both single and double, moving target in the air with fixt and movable gun, wild balloons with fixt and movable gun, and camera gun-work with fixt and movable gun.

Thus he has a certain amount of practise under conditions as near as possible to what he is going to meet with overseas.

Once he has finished his training at an aerial gunnery school it is most essential that he is not allowed to go one day without practise of some sort in gunnery. Thus he keeps himself at a high standard, ready to take his place when called for at a moment's notice.

Before concluding, a few points as to the necessity for this training would not be out of place.

Two essentials for an aerial gunner are confidence and self-reliance. Upon these two qualities are built up everything else

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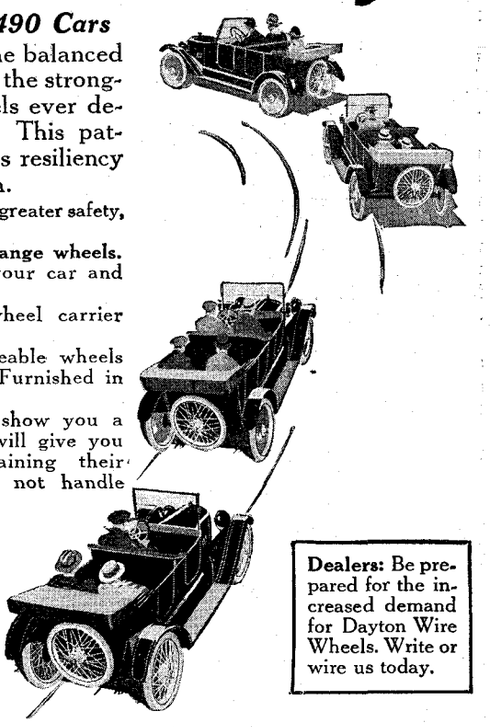

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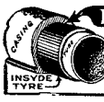

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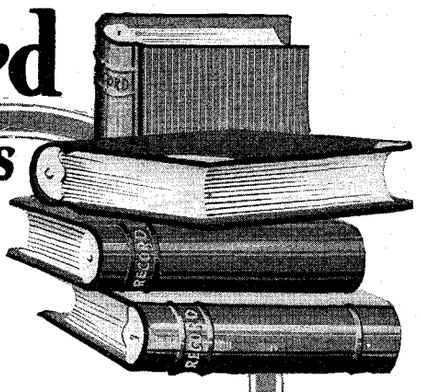

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that will enable a man to do good work with his gun in the air once he has been trained.

The whole object of gunnery training is to so accustom a man to the use of his gun and sights that at the critical time he more or less acts automatically and thus correctly before he has time to think..

Crudely speaking, it is a combination of the eye, brain, and finger which, if trained to do the right thing, will do it when the necessity arises.

It is the small points about this kind of training which are so important. The beginner must realize that his ability depends largely on his own efforts. His work is such that it is essential for him to pay the greatest attention to the elementary part of it, and to attach the utmost importance to what may appear quite commonplace.

It is unnecessary to say anything further about the necessity for training to a high standard of efficiency. The most important thing at present is to make all flying officers and cadets realize the importance of aerial gunnery.

VETERAN TARS OF 1917-18 YARN OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS, PARIS, LANDLUBBERS, AND SUBMARINES

ALREADY the first year of our participation in the war is far enough behind to be the subject of fable, and to inspire a kind of sweetly reminiscent regret in the hearts of those who were in it from the beginning. The sailors who escorted Pershing's first contingents to France are veterans now, privileged to speak of the "good old days," and generally to exercise the prerogatives of those who have made tradition. Of such prerogatives, the chief is that of spinning yarns about the service.

The Broadside, a semi-monthly magazine published by the enlisted men of the Naval Training Camp at Pelham Bay, contains one of the nautical yarns of our latest veterans of the seas. If it seems to lack some of the clear-cut quality of less up-to-date sailor yarns, that may be the fault of the censor who has punched it pretty full of holes. It begins in a minor key:

You all who have stood the guard-house watch know that there is one hour, generally between 1 and 2 A.M., that is the bogy of all watchers in the night. It is then that you fight in the battle with sleep, that your cigaret tastes bitter, and burns cold in your hand, and your eyes ache in the glaring white light, and then your head nods, and drops, and you tumble into sudden wakefulness again. But once that hour is past, you are wide awake again, and think no more of sleep till morning.

That hour was over now. We four sat together before a steaming copper coffee-pot and a pile of sandwiches, begged from our good friends the galley cooks. Somewhere out in the night Post Number 9 was announcing that it was two o'clock, and all was well. The circling voices passed on the word. A doodle-bug buzzed and blundered at the electric bulb. Jean looked up from his magazine.

"Four bells," he said, "relieve the wheel and lookouts, guns' crew, and life-buoy. Life-boats' crew of the watch to muster—Wonder where the old U. S. S.—— is to-night?"

"I saw her down to the Naval Anchorage off Stapleton last week—she's probably due to go over now," said Boylan.

"Yeah, and liberty every other night—that ship was a home to me."

"You went on her when she was taken over didn't you?" asked Morse. "I was up to the Yard then on a Navy-Yard tug and used to see the piles of cabin compartments, and furnishings you ripped out of her, all up on the dock. The day I was in they were putting on the new name in bold letters U. S. S. ——, and under it were the old silver letters, 'Hamburg.'"

"Nice mess it was, too," said Jean. He reached for my Fatimas, that being a way of his, and borrowed a match from Joe.

"Maybe you fellows would like to hear——?"

"Shoot," Joe grunted. "Don't mind my going to sleep." Jean didn't. When a man gets that reminiscent feeling he doesn't care whether any one listens or not. He's just got to talk.

"When those Dutchmen," he said, "left the ship they about wrecked it. She was a palace—you remember when they put her out—everything white and gold, and all kinds of suites and fittings. You ought to have seen her chart-house and Captain's quarters. And the flags she had. There was a great gold embroidered banner, the municipal flag of Hamburg, which the Kaiser had presented to the Captain. The Fritzies hadn't had much time to work after she was taken over, but they'd done their little best.

"We left New York under convoy with General Pershing's first expeditionary forces of marines. A few days out the 'fun' started and the life of the deck-swabber was not an enviable one—the marines and a few of the Naval Reserves got seasick. Say, I have to laugh yet when I think of one poor chap who wobbled up to me and said weakly, 'Gee, mate, I wish I was in the trenches.' But that soon passed, appetites returned, eyes brightened, and the world might be worse, after all.

"You remember I said we thought we'd put that boat in pretty good shape. Well, we had, but all the scraping, painting, and riveting in the world hadn't done away with a species of marine or Teutonic, I don't know which, bedbug. They were 'stowaways' all right, but they wouldn't be stowed away no matter what we did after they made their first appearance three days out. We used to have what we called the 'bedbug watch,' and it was some watch.

"When you hit the zone you do a gun watch of four on and four off, and you wear no whites, too conspicuous—blues or dungarees. All lights except those absolutely essential to progress are doused. Speaking of the war-zone reminds me of the prettiest sight in the world—picking up your convoy of destroyers. If it is a clear-cut, dancing day you look out to the edge of the world and gradually pick up a number of dark dots on the sparkling expanse that miraculously turn out to be your destroyers—zigzagging here and there, they come to meet you. Speaking of thrills—it's the real thing.

"It was the second day in the zone. You probably read Admiral ——'s account of it at the time. She launched two torpedoes at us, one at our stern, one at our nose. It was due only to the quick judgment and remarkable coolness of our Captain that they missed. The way our nose swung up and our stern was something I'll never forget, as I watched those torpedoes slide away on a fruitless mission.

"Took us just —— days to get over. On that first trip the majority of the crew got three days' leave of absence. I decided to see what Paris was like. Will you believe me when I tell you it took us just 28 hours to run that —— hundred miles to Paris? It was crowded, stuffy, hot—we stood up all the way. Every time they stopt at a barn, or for no apparent reason at all, we got out and stretched our legs a bit. Some liberty trip! On the way back, tho, we got an express which made pretty fair time. No, they don't get those long liberties any more—there's always a few chaps that spoil it for the bunch by taking advantage in some way or another."

Any budding mechanic who has been sent after a "left-handed monkey-wrench" will appreciate the difficulties of the below-mentioned landlubber who didn't know that "Charley Noble" is the highly remarkable nautical term for the galley smoke-stack. The yarnster proceeds:

"Down in the steerage there was a canteen; the most of the time it was closed. Canteens always are. The yeomen ran it, and things were much cheaper than on shore. One of the fellows who came down from Pelham with me was detailed there. Another Pelham boy who knew the Daily Dozen used to get up on the after-turret every morning and teach it to us. There's one of our crowd they won't forget. He got detailed on mess, but was such a hustler they put him in charge of the mess cooks. Came time to put out the old mat and peel spuds and one of the mess cooks ducked.

"Charlie Noble's gone again," some one said. Charlie Noble, you know, is the name for the galley smokestack—an old seagoing term. But the landlubber never tumbled—he went right up to the O. D. and put Charlie Noble on report for 'shirking duty.'"

The life led by those gunners composing the armed guard of merchant ships and transports is touched upon through the eyes of one of them, a rather reticent one, it appears:

Mac is an ex-service man and has made six trips over on tankers. He doesn't talk much. After a man has seen as much as Mac he generally knows enough to be silent. Mac detached his gaze from that vague middle distance he is always contemplating.

"Not much, Buddy. You go over, and you come back. There's generally a chief in charge of a gun-crew. You stand watch and watch. It's cold and there ain't much protection up on the gun-platform. You do a lot of target practise. The boats have good quarters, tankers particularly. Slow tubs, tho. Twenty-one-day boats. In the zone you sleep under your guns. Off watch you hang out in the galley."

"Did you ever see a sub?" I suggested hopefully.

"Yeah—I was sunk on the —— in October, off ——. I was on the starboard —— in. aft. He came up and gave us Heave To. About supper-time. We got in the boats, and they lay off and sunk her with gun-fire. No, no one was hurt any. A Belgian Relief ship picked us up that night."

"Any more?" Mac didn't seem to see the true romance of getting subbed.

"Well—last trip we got one feller. He came up and put a shot over our bows and we got the range second shot. He dived and there was an oil-spot.

"Sure, the Armed Guard's good. Long watches, but nice liberty in France and England. Dangerous? Well, if it's going to get you it's going to get you."

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Italian is the language of another of our Allies, and with Italy binding herself steadily closer to the United States with political and especially commercial ties, her language assumes great and genuine importance.

The German language is certainly not "taboo" in our broad-minded country. If an understanding of the language of the Prussians will help us to defeat them, then by all means let us learn the language. To the soldier at the front and to hospital workers who come in contact with wounded prisoners, a knowledge of German will help greatly in securing much valuable and interesting information from captured Germans.

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You can quickly become fluent in any of these languages without interfering in any way with your regular duties. You will have no crowded classes to attend, no inconvenient, fixed study hours. Just give a little of your spare time to this study whenever you can—the minutes you waste on the car, your extra time at noon or in the evening—and you will rapidly become proficient.

Even if you do not seem to need these foreign languages immediately—be prepared for the time when you will need them. Millions of men, and hundreds, possibly thousands, of women will be needed to support our Allies before this war is over. You may be one of them, even if you do not now expect it. Business may send you unexpectedly to South America, or some other situation may arise which will demand a knowledge on your part of foreign languages. You can be ready for the call or the opportunity if you will give a few minutes daily to this method for a short time.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Line on Max.—You can always tell where Maximilian Harden is. If you hear him, he is out again. If you don't hear him, he is in again.—*Kansas City Star.*

Ham an' Eggs, Please!—The American soldier's opinion of a French hotel *petit déjeuner* is summed up in the comment of one of them: "I ain't no hummin'-bird."—HUBERT ADAMS GIBBONS in *The Century Magazine.*

Where It Helps.—"Do you think early rising is good for your health?" asked the languid city visitor.

"I don't know about my health," replied Farmer Cobbles, "but next to sun, rain, and fertilizer, it's the best thing there is for crops."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

Why Didn't He Give It Gas?—One hears a great deal about the absent-minded professor, but it would be hard to find one more absent-minded than the dentist who said soothingly, as he applied a tool to his automobile, under which he lay: "Now, this is going to hurt just a little."—*Atlanta Journal.*

The Real Danger.—"The summer boarders say they don't get enough to eat," remarked Mrs. Corntossel.

"That doesn't bother me," rejoined her husband. But if you see any signs of discontent among the farm-hands let me know right off."—*Washington Star.*

An All-around Maid.—MRS RANKIN—"Mrs. Giddigad says she takes a lot of comfort out of her new maid."

MRS PHYLE—"But isn't a maid a great expense to a person in her circumstances?"

"Yes, but she says she gets her money's worth. The girl is so pretty both of them always get seats on the street-cars."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

Why Vegetables Cost More.—MRS. SMITH—"Really, Mr. Giles, your prices are getting exorbitant."

FARMER GILES.—"Well, mum, it's this way: When a chap 'as to know the botanical name of what 'e grows, an' the zoological name of the hinsect wot eats it, an' the chemical name of wot kills the hinsect, some one's got to pay for it!"—*Passing Show.*

A Complete Marriage in One Sentence.—There were married in the city of Wills Point last Saturday afternoon, on Fourth Street, in front of the J. C. Mason Co. dry-goods store, by Rev. J. F. Grizzle, an employee of said firm, in the presence of many witnesses, there being a large number of people in town on the day mentioned, as it was the last of the week, the time usually devoted to shopping, especially on the part of those living in the country, who remain with their farm work until Saturday afternoon, there being such a scarcity of labor, due to the inroads of the draft on the man-power of the country for war-duty in foreign lands, and the certainty of still further calls for fighting men before the world can be made safe for democracy, Mr. Dewey Mann and Miss Lee Allen, both parties residing in the Turner community, near here, where they have many warm friends who wish them a long and happy life.—*Wills Point (Texas) Chronicle.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE

August 7.—Franco-American troops cross the Vesle and maintain themselves on the north bank in spite of two violent German counter-attacks. North of Reims a French attack throws the Germans back 400 yards.

The British official report mentions continued progress east of Robecq. Between the Lawe and Clarence rivers the advance has reached a depth of 1,000 yards on a front of five miles. All principal positions on the Bray-Corbie road are reported recaptured.

Berlin reports the capture of 288 prisoners in yesterday's fighting on the Bray-Corbie road, with repulse of British counter-attacks.

August 8.—In a new offensive in Picardy, launched at dawn on a front of more than twenty miles, between Braches and Morlancourt, British troops, assisted on the south by French forces, sweep forward for an average gain of five miles. Ten thousand prisoners and 100 guns are reported captured.

General Pershing reports local combats north of the Vesle, resulting in a gain of ground for our troops.

In an attack by the English between the Avre and the Ancre, says the German night report, the enemy has forced his way into our positions.

August 9.—Fresh blows bring Allied extreme penetration in Picardy to fourteen miles. The number of prisoners officially reported is 17,000, and between 200 and 300 guns have been taken. Casualties among attacking troops are "extremely light."

In the Lys valley British troops advance on a ten-mile front to a maximum depth of four miles.

On the Vesle, American troops capture Fismette, with 100 prisoners.

The German day report announces that counter-attacks stopt enemy storming attacks just east of the line of Morcourt, Harbonnières, Caix, and Contoire. "We suffered losses in prisoners and guns," admits the report.

August 10.—The Picardy offensive gains a maximum of six miles, Montdidier, Lihons, and Proyart falling to the Allies. The total of prisoners officially announced is more than 24,000. American troops participate in the capture of Chipilly, clearing the way for a further advance. Total Allied losses thus far, London reports, are only 6,000, less than one-fourth the number of prisoners taken.

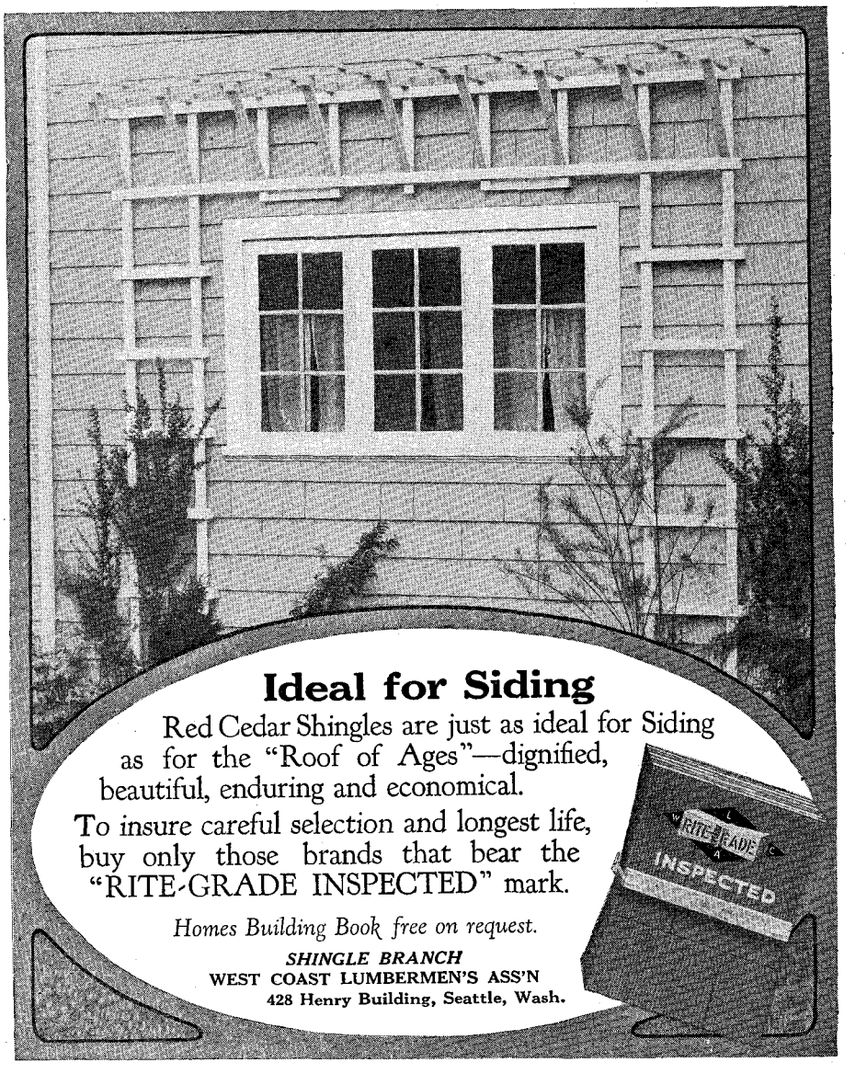
August 11.—The British official report notes strong counter-attacks. On the right flank French progress continues, reaching the line of Armancourt, Tilloy, Canny-sur-Matz, Marchemont, and Combronne. The total of prisoners, according to unofficial reports, is 40,000, with more than 500 guns.

The German night report states that violent enemy attacks failed on the battle-front between the Ancre and the Aisne.

August 12.—Fresh German reserves hold the English to small gains. German Headquarters reports the repulse of attacks, followed by a "quieter day."

August 13.—French troops occupy the *massif* of Lassigny, with the capture of Beval.

Field-Marshal Haig announces a total capture of 28,000 men and 600 guns taken by armies north of Montdidier. Since the beginning of the Allied counter-offensive on July 18, the Allies



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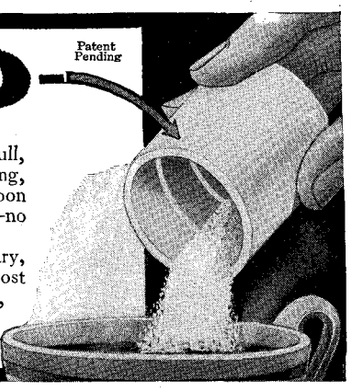

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Photo by Chenoweth, Lincoln, Neb.

Throngs of spectators on the opening day at Salina watching 250 acres being plowed in less than two hours

SALINA DEMONSTRATION GREATEST EVENT IN TRACTOR HISTORY

THE National Farm Tractor Demonstration for 1918, held at Salina, Kansas, July 29th to August 3rd, marked a new and most important mile-stone of progress in this great source of agricultural power. Tractors, plows, harrows, cultivators, threshing machinery, hay machinery, straw-spreaders, ensilage-cutters, and every type of power farming implements were shown and demonstrated to one hundred thousand farmers.

Tractors and implements representing a valuation of more than one million dollars were shown. Forty-eight manufacturers of tractors were represented with 232 machines. Nearly fifty makers of tractor equipment and implements had exhibits. The total number of exhibits was 25 per cent. larger than that at the Fremont Demonstration last year.

Distinguishing this from previous demonstrations were official and scientific tractor tests. Dynamometer draw-bar and brake records were made with the object of establishing accurate power records—showing the cost of plowing per draw-bar horse-power per hour; the cost of plowing per acre at a given depth; cost of disking, harrowing and seeding, etc. These tests were made under the direction of a special committee of experts from the faculties of agricultural colleges. Results are to be made public later.

In the number of distinguished visitors the Salina Demonstration was noteworthy. Official representatives of our own and foreign Governments were in attendance. Both the French and the Italian Ministries of Agriculture sent representatives; the Director General of Agriculture of the Belgian Kongo was on the grounds; a representative from Peru was present; the United States Department of Agriculture tractor experts; officials of the Quartermasters' Department, U. S. Army; officials of State Boards of Agriculture; members of the War Industries Board; Governor Capper of Kansas; officials of great banking institutions, and almost all of the big men of the farm-implement industry attended.

The "tent city" at Salina, a mile long, occupied a greater area than at any previous demonstration. The biggest attendance for a single day was 40,000, which is a record for any demonstration. The total attendance is conservatively estimated at about 100,000.

The immediate supervision of the Demonstration was in charge of that most experienced tractor demonstration manager, Mr. A. E. Hildebrand. It was particularly to his executive genius that the entire exhibition proceeded from beginning to end with clock-work precision and that the great crowds were handled with no confusion or inconvenience.

Many familiar faces in the tractor industry were missed this year. The great service flag of the tractor and implement industry bears upon its white field twelve thousand stars, many of them gold.

The site selected for this year's National Demonstration proved admirable. Salina is the business center of eighteen prosperous counties in the Kansas wheat and corn belt. The city mills more wheat than any other in the State, while within sight of the mills, beyond the limits of broad shaded streets, stretch the great wheat-fields. Thousands of visitors came to Salina for the first time to attend the Demonstration. The manner in which the enterprising town rose and met the task of caring for them made the pleasantest impression. Her citizens welcomed, housed, and entertained the throngs, and these visitors discovered in Salina a town representative of that which is best in American civic life.

The tent city, located near the foot of Santa Fe Avenue, Salina's main business thoroughfare, was the Mekka of thousands of farmers motoring in from a radius embracing not only Kansas, but several other States as well. The tractor grounds were located almost at the intersection of two great motor routes, the Golden Belt Highway and the Meridian Highway. Over these and other roads the cars poured in until on the big attendance day they extended three and four deep, parked over a distance of one and one-half miles, their total number by actual count on this day alone being 4,000. The men from the farms constituted an eager, earnest assemblage, anxious to absorb every item of information and often leaving behind them orders for tractors.

The actual spirit of the Demonstration was not so much in the crowds in the tents, in the streams of cars, or in the attractive exhibits. It was out beyond in the adjoining plowing grounds. Here, on a vast plain of fertile Kansas soil one mile in width and half a mile in depth, was typified the incarnation of tractor work.

Here 48 different makes of tractors, with 125 different machines, were working up and down long rectangles, the stars and stripes flying from each, their exhausts joining in one mighty chorus, great clouds of dust rising aloft, their implements plowing, disking, etc., and finally leaving the wheat stubble turned neatly over and smoothed into a perfect seed-bed. Out in the hot sun and the dust are 20,000 spectators. The floor of their grand stand is the wheat stubble, its roof the wonderful blue sky of Kansas. They flock up and down the long line of moving-machines, watching closely the job each is doing.

Every great Tractor Demonstration to date has been a reflex of tractor progress from three important angles—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) the Distributor; (3) the User. We who have participated in these demonstrations for the object of observing these elements were imprest by the advancement manifest in each at Salina. The tractors showed marked refinement over last year, with strong tendency to place greater emphasis on the harmony between tractor and implement.

There was an unprecedented bigness to this exhibition which imprest those who have attended other big tractor shows—to use the vernacular, "it had the punch!"

But there is something more to the Salina Demonstration than the exhibits, the crowds, the plowing. What is the innermost meaning of the 1918 Demonstration? What does it signify to this young giant of an industry? What does it mean to the man who tills the soil? How is it important to every man, woman, and child in this country of ours—and to our boys and our allies overseas?

The Demonstration means that the tractor is giving to agriculture an arm of power already strong and increasing in its sinews. It means that at a time of crisis in labor the tractor is multiplying man-power by machine-power. It means that the tractor is helping to produce more food and better food for the breakfast tables of 100,000,000 Americans and food for millions in Great Britain, Belgium, France, and Italy. The Demonstration is a proclamation to the world that the American tractor is a vast constructive force here to "carry on" for the cause of Democracy.

Tractor Department, The Literary Digest

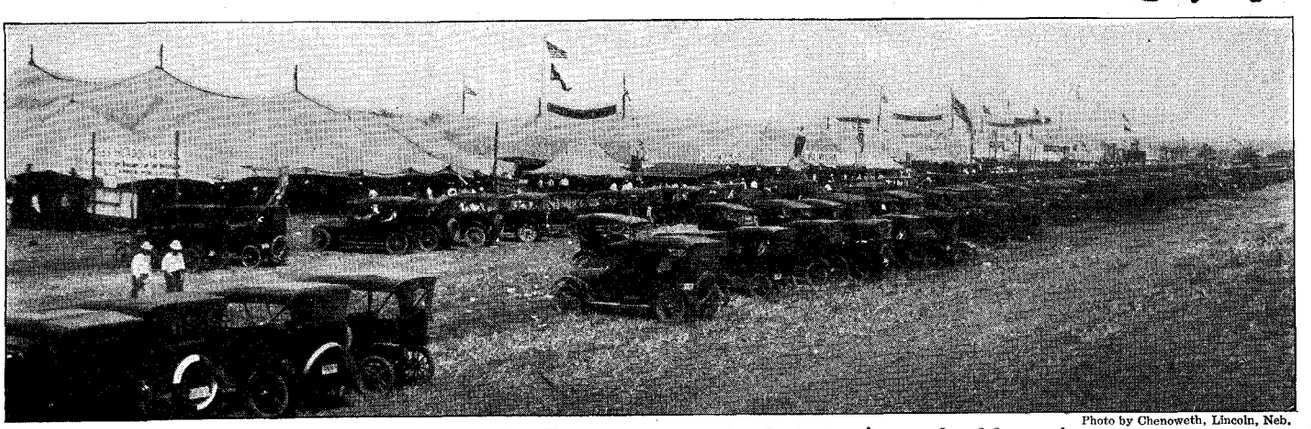

Photo by Chenoweth, Lincoln, Neb.

A glimpse of the tent city at the Salina Tractor Demonstration flanked by thousands of farmers' cars.

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have taken more than 70,000 prisoners and more than 1,000 guns, states the *Echo de Paris*.

Paris reports Austro-Hungarian troops arriving on the Western Front.

Both Germans and Americans attack above the Vesle, and six hours of fighting leave both lines as before. Temporary German superiority in the air is reported from this front.

EVENTS IN RUSSIA

August 7.—Two regiments of Regulars will go from the Philippines to Vladivostok to form the nucleus of the American Expeditionary Force into Siberia, Washington announces. Major-General Wm. S. Graves will be in command. The total American force will consist for the present of about 7,000 men. Japan will send an equal number. A small number of British troops from Hongkong and a few French troops from Cochin-China are reported in Vladivostok.

Announcement of the Allied occupation of Archangel completes the first step in the campaign for which troops were landed on the Murman coast, says a London dispatch.

A report dated Kandalaska, Russian Lapland, states that the new Government of Archangel and the "region of the north" is ready to assume relations with foreign nations. Most of the Bolshevik leaders remaining in the region are under arrest.

August 8.—The Allies are reported moving rapidly southward along the railway toward Vologda. Hostile forces recently overcome at Archangel numbered 8,000 men, it is stated, including some 900 Germans. Some German war-material was captured.

A dispatch from Petrograd says a state of siege has been declared at Archangel, Vologda, Suchowa, Koplass, and other places.

London reports that councilors from the French and British legations in Peking have arrived at Vladivostok, to form the nucleus of an international commission.

The Russian Government has issued a declaration that a state of war exists between England and Russia, according to a dispatch to the *Lokal Anzeiger*, of Berlin.

The *Pravda*, of Petrograd, declares that the Russian Republic must ally itself to Germany to carry on the struggle against Russia's former allies.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, is reported to have issued an order in which the French, English, and Czecho-Slovaks are declared to be enemies of Russia.

August 9.—The British Acting Consul-General in Moscow, six members of his staff, and several French diplomatic agents have been arrested by the Bolsheviki in Moscow, says the London *Daily Mail*.

British representatives at Vladivostok, Murmansk, and Archangel publish a "declaration of the British Government to the people of Russia," stating that the Allies are coming as friends to "help you save yourselves from destruction at the hands of Germany." The document solemnly promises: "We shall not retain one foot of your territory."

Gen. Kikuzo Otani, Washington reports, has been chosen to command the Japanese section, and will be the ranking officer of the American and Allied expedition in Siberia.

The Petrograd *Pravda*, an organ of the Bolsheviki, announces that Lenine has sent an ultimatum to Japan concerning Japanese intervention in Siberia.

August 10.—In reprisal for the arrest of the British Consular Agent at Moscow, the Bolshevik emissary in London has been placed under police supervision, says a London report.

Text of the Bolshevik constitution for a "Federal Republic" is received through the *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin. It provides for nationalization of industries and land, government by the working class, and disfranchisement of the *bourgeoisie*.

The forces the Allies propose sending to Siberia are pitifully inadequate, Dr. Girha, head of the Czecho-Slovak organization, is quoted as stating to a correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*.

Vladimir Bourtzeff, the Russian revolutionist who is opposed to the Bolsheviki, is reported on his way to the United States.

An exchange dispatch from Copenhagen states that the anti-Bolshevik movement in Russia is growing rapidly, the *Soviet* organization has virtually gone to pieces, and Lenine and Trotzky intend to flee to Germany.

Four companies of French soldiers and one of Chinese arrive at Vladivostok.

Canada, it is reported from Ottawa, will have 4,000 men in the Allied forces in Siberia.

August 12.—Premier Lenine and his chief assistant, Leon Trotzky, have fled to Kronstadt, says a dispatch from Paris.

August 13.—The British Government formally recognizes the Czecho-Slovaks as an Allied nation, and the Czecho-Slovak armies as an Allied force regularly waging warfare against the Central Powers.

A Copenhagen dispatch states that the Germans are massing for a march on Petrograd. "The peace made at Brest-Litovsk no longer exists," says the *Vossische Zeitung*.

Supreme power to deal with all enemies of the Russian republic is delegated by the Second *Soviet* Congress to Lenine, Trotzky, and Mr. Zinovieff, an associate of Lenine, according to Moscow dispatches.

It is reported from Moscow by way of Berlin that Entente representatives have handed a collective note to War Minister Trotzky demanding, within three days, an explanation of Premier Lenine's threat that Russia would declare war against "Anglo-French imperialism."

NAVAL OPERATIONS

August 7.—Destruction by a submarine of the Diamond Shoals Light-ship 71, anchored off Cape Hatteras to warn shipping from the shoals forming "the graveyard of the Atlantic," is announced from Washington.

An American schooner reaches "a Canadian port" with 85 members of the Japanese freight steamship, *Tokuyama Maru*, torpedoed off the Nova Scotia coast.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the London *Daily Express* states that the resignation of Admiral von Holtzendorff as chief of the German Admiralty was precipitated by a serious revolt of sailors in the submarine service.

August 8.—The world's output of tonnage exceeds the world's loss for the first two quarters of this year by 296,696 tons, states a London dispatch. Submarine sinkings for July are officially stated to be less than for June, when the loss was only 161,062 tons, less than any month since 1916. The net British loss since the beginning of the war is put at 3,500,000 tons.

August 9.—A London dispatch states that Captain Lieut. Schweiger, commander of the submarine that sank the *Lusi-*

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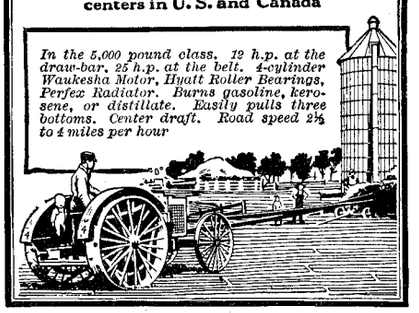

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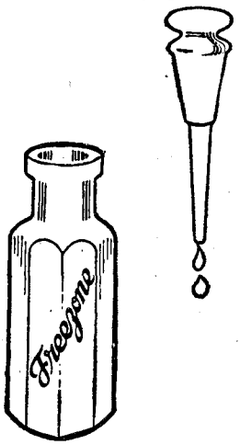

Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

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tania, was lost when his submarine was blown up by a British mine in September, 1917.

Eight survivors of the American schooner *Stanley L. Seaman*, sunk by a submarine east of Cape Hatteras last Monday, reach Newport News.

Men from the steamer *Merak*, sunk on Tuesday afternoon near the Diamond Shoals Light-ship, report the submarine shelling two other vessels when last in sight.

August 11.—Nine fishing-schooners are sunk off George's Bank, sixty miles off Nantucket, by a German submarine. Four survivors are reported rescued.

August 12.—A *U*-boat operating off North Carolina releases mustard gas on inbound tides, overcoming six men on Smith Island.

August 13.—The Navy Department announces that an American destroyer dropt depth bombs near a submarine sighted 100 miles off the Virginia coast, and that "an oil slick appeared."

The British steamship *Pennistone* is torpedoed 100 miles east of Nantucket, Mass. The Norwegian freighter *Sommerstad*, 3,875 gross tonnage, is torpedoed 25 miles southeast of Fire Island. The *Henry S. Kellogg*, thought to be the *Frederick R. Kellogg*, a new American tanker of 4,450 tons, is reported sunk off the New Jersey coast.

An official French announcement reports 442 men missing as the result of the torpedoing of the French steamer *Djemnah* in the Mediterranean on July 15.

WAR IN THE AIR

August 8.—The French official statement gives 338 as the number of German planes destroyed or seriously damaged during July. During the same period 550 tons of bombs were dropt.

August 9.—Rome reports that a squadron of Italian airplanes, commanded by Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio, has flown over Vienna and dropt manifestoes. The airplanes were not molested.

The official French report credits French aviators with valuable assistance in the attack east of Amiens. Four enemy airplanes were captured, four captive balloons shot down, and nearly ten tons of bombs were dropt during the first day and night.

"We shot down over the (Picardy) battlefield thirty airplanes," states the German report.

August 10.—Sixty-five German airplanes were destroyed or driven down out of control, says an official statement from London, in the air-fighting of August 8. Fifty British machines were lost.

August 11.—London reports that the Allies have destroyed 126 German planes in the past two days.

August 12.—British airmen bring down a large new *Zeppelin* off the English east coast. Another *Zeppelin* falls to British naval forces off the coast of Holland.

Allied aviators bring down 89 German machines, and drop 73 tons of bombs, in one day's fighting.

The British Air Ministry reports the successful bombing of airplane and chemical works at Frankfort. Other squadrons attacked the railways at Metz, and an airdrome at Hagenau, Alsace.

August 13.—Lieut. Alan F. Winslow, of River Forest, Ill., was killed during air-fighting last week, states a Paris dispatch. Winslow formerly belonged to the Lafayette Escadrille, but transferred to the American Army when the United States entered the war.

Allied aviators bring down 48 German machines and drop 74 tons of bombs in the day's fighting.

THE ITALIAN AND ALBANIAN FRONTS

August 13.—Geneva reports that the Austrians are moving immense stores and troops in the direction of Italy, and are expected shortly to attempt another offensive. The Austro-Swiss frontier has been closed since last Saturday.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

August 8.—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* credits America with being "the head of the Allied war-machine," and declares our war-spirit is greater than Europe has ever known.

Reports reaching Washington state that food-supplies in Berlin and other cities of Germany have reached the lowest state of shortage since the beginning of the war, four years ago.

August 9.—A dispatch from Bern states that nineteen German officers, including General von Planits, two major-generals, and four colonels have been retired for failure to stop the Allied offensive.

An increase of 116 per cent. in the price of bread has caused further unrest in the cities and large towns of Austria, according to advices received in Zurich.

Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, former German Foreign Minister, predicts the collapse of the pan-German majority, and the fall of Chancellor von Hertling, says a dispatch from Bern.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, of Vienna, publishes a Socialist resolution calling upon Austria to democratize herself.

August 10.—It is officially reported from Berlin that the bread-ration will be increased three and one-half ounces weekly, with a rise in price.

Amsterdam reports that Bavaria is to take more stringent measures to protect her food-supply.

The *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, protests against the impression created by the recent Italian air-raid, when manifestoes were dropt. The manifestoes changed hands for as much as 20 crowns ($4) apiece, so keenly were they in demand.

"The most serious reverse of the war," is the Pan-German *Deutsche Zeitung's* description of the first day of the Picardy Allied offensive.

August 13.—Two Germans, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince William of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, are the only announced candidates for King of Finland. The election, by the majority vote of the Landtag, will be held in September.

A dispatch from Amsterdam states that there were serious disturbances, amounting almost to mutiny, among the German troops retreating from the Marne salient.

FOREIGN

August 9.—Arthur Henderson, British labor leader, and three colleagues have been refused passports to Switzerland, where they planned to confer with neutral Socialists.

British start inquiry into the British Cellulose Company which, in conjunction with an American company, is said to have made 5,700 per cent. profit on munition products.

August 12.—A dispatch from Peking states that the Chinese Government's contract with Japan for a loan of 80,000,000 yen in gold has been signed, after hesitation, by the President. The governments concerned are maintaining secrecy. The loan, it is said, violates agreements with America and the *consortorium*.

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DOMESTIC

August 6.—Former Gov. Joseph W. Folk wins in the primaries the Democratic senatorial nomination in Missouri over Senator Xenophon P. Wilfley, appointed by Governor Gardner to fill out the term of the late Senator Wm. J. Stone.

Gov. Arthur Capper, running in the primaries against ex-Gov. W. R. Stubbs, Charles L. Scott, and ex-Senator Joseph L. Bristow, receives the Republican senatorial nomination in Kansas. Henry J. Allen, editor of the Wichita *Beacon*, now in France for the Y. M. C. A., receives the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the same State.

August 8.—The Federal Trade Commission, after exhaustive investigation, recommends that the Government commandeer and operate for the public benefit stock-yards, cold-storage plants, warehouses, and refrigerator and cattle cars. The power of the five large packing-houses, Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy, and Wilson, "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used," according to the report.

August 9.—Automobile manufacturers are warned by the War Industries Board that there will be "little, if any, of the materials required for the construction of passenger-cars," and advised to get their factories on war-work not later than January 1, 1919.

Of 55,587 army rain-coats examined, among those bought and stored in New York for immediate shipment to Pershing's Army, 28,625 have been found unfit. Employees of the Kenyon Raincoat Company are to be tried on September 5.

August 10.—Charles Schwab calls the concrete ship an experiment, and says that this is not the time to plunge in the building of them.

August 11.—Attorney-General Lewis, of New York, who developed the proofs on which Bolo Pasha was shot in Paris, makes public affadavits on the relation of Bolo, Count von Bernstorff, and William Randolph Hearst.

August 12.—Thirty-eight women, representing the National Woman's party, the radical wing of the suffragists, are arrested in the course of a demonstration in Washington.

The Professor's Trouble.—The professor was walking down the street when accidentally he allowed one foot to drop in the dry gutter. Thinking deeply on some obscure subject, he unconsciously continued walking with one foot on the sidewalk and the other in the gutter. A friend, seeing him, stopt and said:

"Good morning, professor. How are you feeling this morning?"

"Well," said the professor, "when I left home this morning I was feeling quite all right, but during the last few minutes I notice I have a limp in my left leg."—*Atlanta Journal.*

Handing It Back.—American tourists who are shaky as to their French have often been embarrassed by the voluble replies which their carefully studied phrases bring forth from French lips. Just now the tables are frequently turned, and the Frenchman or woman is puzzled by the fluent American vernacular. An example:

YANKEE TROOPER—"*Parly-voo* English, mademoiselle?"

FRENCH MAID—"Yes, a vairl leetle."

YANKEE TROOPER—"Good work! Say, could you put me wise where I could line up against some good eats in this burg?"—*Chicago News.*

Women In the Industries Bring New Problems

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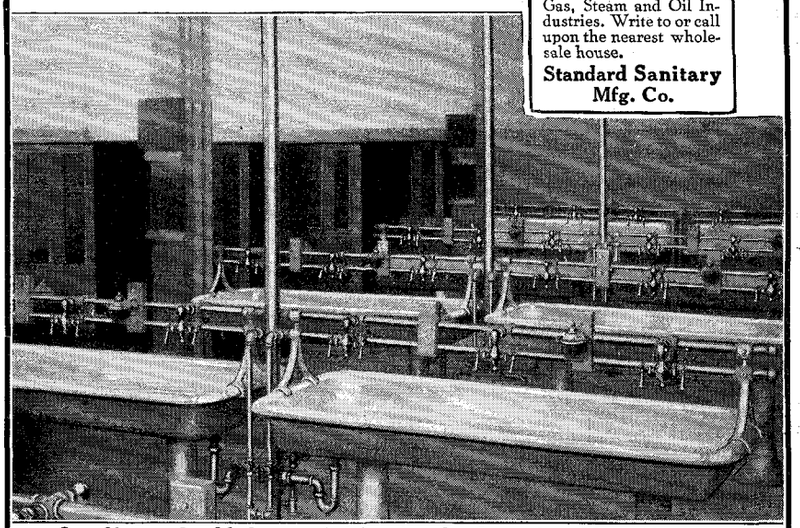

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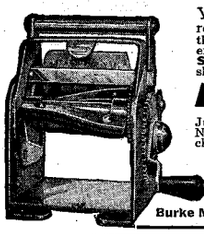

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FEDERAL WIRE CONTROL AND THE COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS

THE taking over by the Government of the telegraph and telephone companies has involved capital interests affecting some 200,000 persons who are the stockholders. At the same time, it is pointed out in the New York *Times Annalist* that this action "is likely to prove a much more simple matter than was the taking over of the railroads, by reason of the fact that control of wire communications in this country is much more thoroughly centralized." The total capital investment in these companies is, in round figures, a little short of a billion dollars, or approximately one-eighteenth as great as the capital investment involved in the seizure of the railroads. The railroads represent ninety great systems and a multitude of lesser roads, but "virtually nine-tenths of the total organization of wire communications in the United States is comprised in three companies—the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Mackay Companies, the holding company owning all the stock of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company." These three companies represent a total capitalization, in stock and bonded indebtedness, of $940,647,327, their ownership being divided among close to 200,000 stockholders. Other aspects of the conditions affected by the changes are set forth in the same paper:

"Notwithstanding the fact that, in the preliminary discussions which led up to the President's act in commandeering the wires, emphasis was laid upon the telegraph systems, the telephone system being ignored almost entirely, the seizure of the telephone-lines involves a far greater physical property, a much greater capital investment, a larger force of employees, a greater number of stockholders, and a wider public than is involved in the taking of the two major telegraph companies put together.

"Of the total capitalization of the three big companies, of $940,647,327, the sum of $717,486,200, or roughly 80 per cent., represents the capitalization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company alone. Of the remainder, $131,780,727 represents the capitalization of the Western Union, and $91,380,400 that of the Mackay Companies. In the case of the two latter, moreover, at least an appreciable fraction of the capitalization represents those companies' foreign cable properties, which are not included in the commandeering order, whereas the entire plant of the telephone company is included. In addition, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company owns, outright or through its subsidiaries, 22,770,582 miles of wire, and 10,798,198 service stations, whereas the two telegraph companies together have less than 5,000,000 miles of wire in their land system and about 50,000 stations. The operating income of the telephone company is about twice as great as that of the two other companies put together.

"The capitalization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is divided as follows: Capital stock outstanding, $442,186,800; bonds outstanding, $227,554,000; outstanding bonds of subsidiary companies in the hands of the public $7,745,000; notes of subsidiary companies indorsed by parent company, $40,000,000. Of these obligations, the $40,000,000 of notes, and $44,500,000 of the bonds, were issued within the last two months, about $60,000,000 of the proceeds being intended for employment in additions, extensions, new equipment, etc. This work will presumably go forward under Government direction.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has $99,786,727 of capital stock outstanding, and $31,994,000 of bonds. The Mackay Companies, unlike the other two, is not a corporation, but a voluntary association under the laws of Massachusetts, and is a holding company, pure and simple, having no operating equipment of its own, but owning all the capital stock of 102 subsidiary corporations, most of them on land being included in the Postal Telegraph-Cable system. Inasmuch as the President's proclamation takes over only the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, it is possible that the result will be the dissolution of the Mackay Companies. If so, the event will be watched with much interest. Ever since its formation in 1903 this company has been operated as a strictly private affair, apparently on the theory that the public has no right or claim to know anything of its operations. Its annual reports give only the round figures of income and dividends paid, altho it is known that its income, representing as it does only dividends of the subsidiary companies, gives no indication of their earnings. No information whatever has ever been vouchsafed the public regarding the affairs, capitalization, earnings, etc., of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and not the least interesting result of Government control may be the publication of the status of this company.

"It was only this year that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company finally completed a process of acquiring all the capital stock of its more than a score of subsidiary companies, a process initiated in 1910. Before that it had been content to own only a majority of stock in the companies. The last company to be thus completely absorbed was the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. The company's books, on December 31, 1917, showed 86,599 individual stockholders, of whom the largest single group, owning 126,926 shares of stock, is composed of the company's own employees, who purchased their holdings on an instalment plan worked out by the management. This fact produces, under Government control, an anomaly which did not exist in the railroad situation, at least to any great extent, for these employees are now Government servants, and at the same time, as part owners of the property, are interested in the negotiations which must be entered upon for compensation for its taking over. It is a noteworthy fact that, of the widely distributed telephone stock, more than half the small holdings appear in the names of women. About 98 per cent. of it is held in the United States.

"The question of compensation of the wire companies raises some highly interesting questions. The President's proclamation gave no indication of the basis upon which it would be negotiated, but it did state that fixt charges were to be paid and dividends maintained at the usual rate. This last proviso apparently is a piece of good luck for the Western Union, for, only a few months ago, its directors placed the stock upon a regular basis of 7 per cent. per annum. In 1917 dividends were paid at the rate of 5¾ per cent. regular, and 1 per cent. extra, and in 1916 of 6 per cent. per annum, while earlier than that the rate had been only 4¼ per cent. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has paid 8 per cent. per annum on its stock without a break for ten years. The Mackay Companies pays 4 per cent. on its $50,000,000 of cumulative preferred stock, and 6 per cent. per annum on its $41,380,400 of common.

"While it may be a far-fetched assump-

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Supply Bureau	*Lumber Feet*
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Alabama-Mississippi Emergency Bureau .	45,000,000
North Carolina Emergency Bureau . .	318,000,000
Southern Pine Emergency Bureau . . .	1,155,521,878
Total from the SOUTH	1,827,321,878
Total from the rest of the U. S. . . .	444,000,000
	2,271,321,878

While the South's contribution of lumber to the Government was very great, it represented only a small part of the Southern lumber actually produced, for in 1917 the Southern States produced 19,388,000,000 feet of lumber—54 percent of the whole lumber cut of the country.

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Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian and Sunday American
Atlanta Journal
Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald
Columbus Enquirer-Sun
Macon Telegraph
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Savannah Press

KENTUCKY
Louisville Times
Louisville Courier-Journal

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville Citizen
Asheville Times
Charlotte News & Evening Chronicle
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Twin-City Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston American
Charleston News & Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record

SOUTH CAROLINA (Cont.)
Columbia State
Greenville News
Greenville Piedmont
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal & Carolina Spartan

TENNESSEE
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Every Day That Great Battle Line in France Means More to Us

More keenly than ever ***we want to see it,*** and to watch every change in it. Our own boys are fighting there in the greatest battles of history. The Huns are hurling against that line their most tremendous assaults. The world is waiting, tensely. Frenchmen, Belgians, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Englishmen, Welshmen, Italians, Canadians, ***and Americans*** are fighting, shoulder to shoulder along that great battle-line of Red, White, and Blue, and are saying to the German hordes, "Back! You shall not pass!"

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this LIBERTY MAP will bring you into closer touch with him and help you to follow his career.

When a letter comes from ***your boy,*** or ***your friend,*** telling of the battle, you will study the Liberty Map, and picture it all out, as he tells you where he has been in action. And the family will gather around that map, eagerly, to pick out the places. Or, perhaps, the men in the office, or the shop, or your neighbors will crowd around you as you point to the spots made dear to you by the presence and the bravery of ***your boy.***

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"It was ***there,*** with a raiding party, he bombed the Hun trenches! It was ***there*** he brought in a wounded comrade! It was ***there*** he won the Croix de Guerre! It is ***there*** I'll pin an American flag for ***my boy,*** where he can see it when he comes home." How meaningless will be the letters from France without the LIBERTY MAP to interpret them. How useless to try to understand the newspaper dispatches without it.

And When the Boys Come Home

what an endless source of satisfaction it will be as the family gathers around it while the young veteran from France points out all the places which meant so much to him, and traces out the campaigns in which he fought. What exciting stories he will have to tell, and how this wonderful LIBERTY MAP will help him tell them, and you to understand and enjoy them! The LIBERTY MAP will be a treasured thing in your home to keep in a place of honor and to hand down to the next generation.

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are shown as well as the route of the ***Air Raids*** which will be increasing rapidly in number and importance as the great new fleets of airplanes, now building, go into action.

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It is the ***only map*** which gives the American people a vivid visualization of the great war to which this Nation is committed, and thus is calculated to rouse their patriotism to a still higher pitch and intensify their determination to see the war through to a victorious conclusion. ***It shows how a black cloud of frightfulness and terror has been thrust across Europe by the savage Hun;*** how it has enveloped a large section of Sunny France, threatening Paris itself, and all but a small part of Belgium; how it has swept over whole nations, scattering death and ruin in its wake. But now, from all the ends of the earth where men are still free, ***the Armies of Liberty have gathered at the "Frontier of Freedom,"*** and are battling to drive back the savage hordes.

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tion that the compensation of the wire companies will be fixt upon the same general basis as that of the railroads—that of the average operating income for three years prior to their taking over—it may be worth while noting what the income of each company has been. The American Telephone and Telegraph's net operating income for 1915, 1916, and 1917 averaged $44,933,776; that of the Western Union Telegraph for the same three years, $12,534,326, and that of the Mackay Companies, $4,425,324. Of course, in the case of the two latter, part at least of this income, if not the greater part, came from their cable service."

NO WOOL—AT LEAST NEXT YEAR

"Prospects of no wool this year and, without a doubt, a certainty of none next year for manufacturing into civilian clothing, unless an unforeseen way is found for restoring the volume of imported wool to normal," is the condition in which, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the woolen-cloth manufacturing industry finds itself.

It is now about four months since the first warning was given that this situation had arisen. The Government at that time was forced to commandeer stocks in and arriving at markets, and to place government control over the supply flowing into the country from foreign sources, which was sharply diminishing. When the war emergency forced the country to use every available bit of shipping to transport war-materials to and from the United States and Europe, ships engaged in bringing wool from Australia and other sheep-raising countries were converted into war-cargo carriers. Ships were then the crux of the American war-program, and in consequence wool imports "fell to barely a perceptible stream, as did hundreds of other commodities vastly important to the rapid construction of an efficient war-making machine." Moreover, until a sufficient amount of tonnage is put upon the sea to care for both government war-requirements and for the usual needs of civilian life for woolen clothing, "all estimates of the American armed forces for wool with which its sailors and soldiers must be clothed will be given preference."

Only in case a surplus remains after the war-requirements have been filled will there be any apportionments made among manufacturers of civilian clothing. Should the available supply be entirely consumed in outfitting the Army and Navy, the country would have to be content to wear its old clothes or clothing made from cotton. So serious is the situation that it has been formally laid before the woolen-cloth manufacturers by the War Industries Board the *Journal of Commerce* writer adds:

"Officials are frank in admitting that, as indicated by the Government's vast war-program and the necessary amount of wool needed for uniforms, there is scarcely a chance that any surplus of any size will be left of this year's supply for civilian clothiers. This admission they broaden, and declare that there is still a less chance that a civilian wool allotment will be made after next year's supply, unless the preponderance of ships is produced to permit resumption of unrestricted wool importation."

Thoughtful Man.—WIFE (at the seashore)—"Why do you always bathe with the hotel help?"

HUB—"I may get a chance to rescue a cook to take home with us."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. P. K.," Tecumseh, Neb.—"Please criticize the use of 'Rev. Blank,' *e.g.*, 'Rev. Blank conducted the funeral.' It is very common in the newspapers and colloquial usage here in the West especially. Criticize from the standpoints of (1) good usage, and (2) good taste."

Both good usage and good taste require the insertion of the Christian name or the initials of the minister referred to, or the contraction Mr. or Dr. between the abbreviation "Rev." and the surname.

"E. B. P.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) Is the pronunciation of *route* as 'rout' permissible? (2) Is it permissible to capitalize all the words in the subscript of a letter, as, 'Yours Sincerely,' 'Very Truly Yours'? Also, the words of address, as, 'My Dear Sir,' 'My Beloved Wife'?"

(1) The pronunciation of *route* as "rout" is colloquial. (2) No, the first word only should be capitalized. *Sincerely, truly, dear, beloved* should not be capitalized when preceded by some other word.

"F. F.," Louisville, Ky.—"Please advise when to use (1) *amid* and *amidst;* (2) *among* and *amongst*, and (3) *while* and *whilst.*

(1) *Among* and *amongst* have the same meaning, the former being the usual form in the United States and the latter in the United Kingdom. (2) As to *amid* and *amidst*, the recent tendency seems to be to distinguish *amidst* from *amid* by using it especially of scattered things or of something moving in the midst of other things. (3) *Whilst* is an early form of *while* and is still used widely, especially in England.

"T. J. S.," Denver, Colo.—"I recently heard a temperance orator congratulate his audience on the progress being made by the Prohibition Movement. He said the Movement would soon sweep on to success 'by the force of its own *inertia*.' Is this use of the word 'inertia' correct?"

The speaker referred to evidently said exactly the reverse of what he meant. The right word is *momentum*, not "inertia."

"E. H. G.," Huntdale, N. C.—"Which is correct and why: 'I received your letter three days *ago*' or 'three days *since*'?"

Used in the sense of *ago*, *since* refers to quite recent past time; *ago* covers past time in general; as, "A messenger was here to see you." "How long *since?*" or "How long *ago?*" But if one says, "The Spanish Armada was destroyed off the coast of England," to ask "How long *since?*" instead of "How long *ago?*" would have a grotesque effect.

"B. A. W.," Leupp, Ariz.—"Please inform me what difference, if any, there is between the U. S. Dispensatory and the U. S. Pharmacopœia."

The "United States Pharmacopœia" is the official work of its class. The "National Standard Dispensatory" is more comprehensive and includes items from the Pharmacopœias of various foreign countries.

"B. E., Jr.," Greenville, S. C.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of *aunt.*"

The word has two pronunciations, both correct, and depending on the part of the world where the word is spoken. Hence the pronunciation of the *au* is indicated as being the equivalent of "a" in *fast.* See Vizetelly's "Desk-Book of Twenty-five Thousand Words Frequently Mispronounced."

"A. K. B.," Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—"Who wrote 'The Star-Spangled Banner'? When was it written? When was it first sung?"

"The Star-Spangled Banner," the national hymn of the United States, was written by Francis Scott Key on board the frigate *Surprise* during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Md., by the British, in 1814. He directed that the words should be sung to the tune "Anacreon in Heaven," composed in England by John Stafford Smith between 1770 and 1775. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was first sung in a tavern near the Holiday Street Theater, Baltimore, by Ferdinand Durang.

"I. G.," Battle Creek, Mich.—"Kindly inform me the correct way to write such words as *twenty-five, thirtyfive*, etc. Some say as two words; others with a hyphen."

They are correctly written with a hyphen—*twenty-five, thirty-five*, etc.

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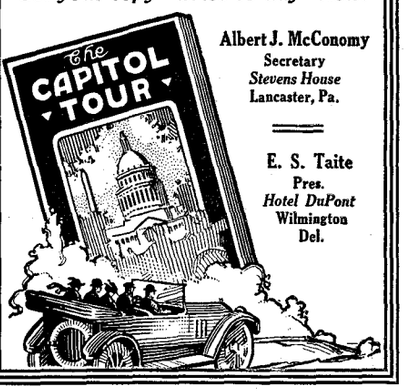

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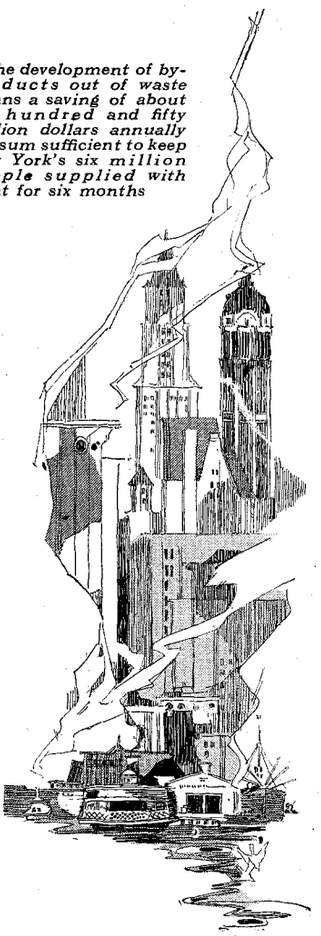
An industry that is saving millions out of waste



The development of by-products out of waste means a saving of about one hundred and fifty million dollars annually—a sum sufficient to keep New York's six million people supplied with meat for six months

THERE was a time when the steer was handled solely for its edible meat, its hide, and its tallow.

The remainder of the animal, in weight totaling many millions of pounds annually, was thrown away—a sheer waste.

Today virtually all of this former waste is utilized. Over 250 articles are now contributed by the steer to human needs, and a larger proportion of the animal is saved for human food.

* * * *

At the time of writing, Swift & Company has to get about $125 for the dressed meat from an average beef animal in order to break even.

But if the old order of waste prevailed today and only the hide and tallow were saved, Swift & Company, to break even, would need to get about $135, or to pay the producer less for his cattle.

This is a saving of about ten dollars per animal—a saving which, when multiplied by the total number of cattle dressed annually by Swift & Company, over two million, amounts to more than twenty million dollars yearly, and this saving results in higher cattle prices and lower meat prices.

If applied to the entire number of cattle dressed annually in America, approximately fifteen million, this saving would amount to about one hundred and fifty million dollars annually.

* * * *

The real development of by-products came with the development of the larger packing organizations.

Success was attained not easily, but by patient effort, by exhaustive experiment, by intense specialization. It has been a big job and has called for big methods—a job far beyond the resources of the old unorganized system of local meat dressing.

Not only are by-products saved but their value has been increased through better handling of hides, fats, and other edible portions of the steer.

Swift & Company is glad to have had a part in this development. It is an achievement of thrift—an achievement that has made possible today lower meat prices to the consumer and higher prices to the producer of cattle.

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